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FOREIGN LABOR IN GERMANY

Description

An estimate by country of origin of foreign workers, both civilians and prisoners of war, in Germany, with a discussion of their occupational background and geographical distribution in Germany.

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SUMMARY

1. Part One of the present report contains an estimate of the total number of civilian workers and working prisoners of war in Germany, according to their countries of origin, as well as data on the occupational background of these workers. Wherever possible, data on areas of recruitment and distribution according to sex are also given. Part Two deals with the actual occupational distribution of the foreign workers in Germany. Part Three deals with their geographical distribution in the Reich.

2. The methods by which the estimates were obtained of necessity differ for each of the three parts of the report. In Part One, it was possible to compute the total number of foreign workers in Germany on the basis of the existing material on the numbers of workers from the various countries. This material, as a rule, referred to the Greater Reich of today, including Austria, Sudetenland, the incorporated Polish provinces, Luxembourg, and Alsace-Lorraine. Therefore the total estimate refers to the Greater Reich.

For Parts Two and Three the available material, although abundant, was too scattered to permit a final computation on this basis. It was thus necessary to obtain most of the final results through indirect methods of calculation. For these calculations, the German Census of May 1939 was utilized as a basis. Therefore, although the estimates in Parts Two and Three are based on the total figures obtained in Part One, the estimates of the occupational and geographical breakdown of foreign workers refer to the territory of the Reich as of 1 September 1939. For the territories subsequently annexed by Germany, only a total estimate of the number of foreign workers is given.

3. It is estimated that the total number of foreign civilian workers and working prisoners of war in Germany as of 1 February 1944 was 8,685,000, of which 2,254,000 were prisoners of war and the remainder foreign civilians. The distribution by country of origin is believed to be as follows:

	Prisoners of War	Civilians
Soviet Union	1,000,000	2,165,000
Poland	40,000	1,400,000[a]
France	870,000[b]	1,100,000[c]
Belgium	30,000	500,000
Netherlands	...	350,000

---

a. Excluding Ukrainian workers from Eastern Galicia but including workers from the General Government and the incorporated Polish provinces, as well as liberated Polish prisoners of war working under contract.

b. Excluding 250,000 prisoners of war converted into "free workers".

c. Including 250,000 prisoners of war converted into "free workers".

Czechoslovakia:		
Czechs	...	230,000
Slovaks	...	118,000[a]
Yugoslavia:		
Croats	...	200,000
Serbs	95,000	70,000
Italy	170,000	180,000
Bulgaria	...	35,000
Denmark	...	23,000
Hungary	...	25,000
Greece	...	16,000
Spain	...	8,000
Rumania	...	6,000
Switzerland	...	3,000
Norway	...	2,000
Finland	...	...
Sweden	...	...
French Africa	...	...[b]
British Empire	40,000	...
United States	9,000	...
Total	2,254,000	6,431,000

---

a. Including 18,000 *Volksdeutsche* from Slovakia.
b. Workers from French Africa were included in the total for France.

NOTE

One of the authors of the present report is also the author of the memorandum *Mobilization of Foreign Labor by Germany* published by the International Labor Office; he has drawn to some extent on the same material in the preparation of the present study.

FOREIGN LABOR IN GERMANY

PART ONE

NUMBER OF FOREIGN WORKERS IN GERMANY AND THEIR OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Contents

Part One of this report deals with the total number of working prisoners of war and foreign civilian workers in Germany; their distribution by country of origin; their occupational background in their respective countries of origin; the areas of their recruitment; and their distribution by sex.

B. Methodology

The global estimates of foreigners working in Germany, which have at various times been released by German, Allied, and neutral sources have, since the middle of 1943, become ever more confused and contradictory. The estimates vary between 6 and 12 million. It is more than probable that German sources have intentionally confused the issue, alternating between maximization and minimization of the actual figures. The two factors are, however, primarily responsible for the existing contradictions:

(1) It is of paramount importance whether or not

prisoners of war in German captivity are included in the figures on "foreigners working in Germany". Some estimates include them in this category; some do not.

The following estimates are based on the premise that between 85 and 100 percent of all the prisoners of war are employed as workers in German agriculture and industry.

(2) The territory to which the estimates refer is also of great importance. The frequently quoted figure of 12 million, which was first given by the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of 30 June 1943, has no clearly defined territorial basis, and cannot, consequently, yield a clear picture.

The following estimates refer to the territory of the Greater Reich as of 1 September 1939, plus the incorporated Polish provinces, Alsace-Lorraine, and Luxembourg.

It therefore seems advisable to eliminate discussion of the numerous and contradictory total figures on the number of foreigners working in Germany. The total number of foreign workers in the Reich can be estimated by utilizing the available data for each individual country, as there is a mass of material, although highly variable in quality, on the number of prisoners of war and civilian laborers from practically every European country.

The weakest part of the estimate relates to workers from Soviet areas. This is because of the dearth of reliable reports from these areas, and because of the confusion produced by the ambiguous meaning of the terms "eastern workers" and "workers from the East" and similar confusion of terminology. The relative importance of the Soviet workers in the total is tremendous. Yet it is possible, on the basis of various sources, to establish the approximate number of Soviet prisoners of war and civilian workers. In any case, even an inexact calculation of the number of laborers from the USSR would provide a considerably smaller margin of error in the total than the incorrect choice or interpretation of one of the existing total estimates.

C. Prisoners of War

It is safe to assume that practically all able-bodied prisoners of war, with the exception of commissioned officers, are employed as workers both in Germany and the German-occupied territories. Normally, the percentage of officers, or other categories of prisoners who are for some reason not obliged to work, does not exceed 15 percent.[1] This would place about 85 percent of the war prisoners in the same position as civilian workers. As a matter of principle the difference between the two categories is essential, but for many practical purposes they may be considered as one. This is to some extent corroborated by the order creating a bureau of the "Inspector General of the Wehrmacht for Prisoners of War" by the German Army High Command. The Inspector General's duty was described as the supervision of "arrangements for war prisoners and their employment, that is to say, the efficient employment of them in the service of the Wehrmacht and within the framework of the total mobilization of all forces for the prosecution of the war."[1]

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[1] According to the Reichsarbeitsblatt (25 May 1941, No. 15, p. 258) in the spring of 1941, of the 1,435,000 prisoners of war, only 135,000 were not at work in Stalags. Prisoners in Oflags are not included in this figure.

It must be stressed that, since the Geneva Convention does not apply to Soviet prisoners of war, Soviet officers are not exempt from work. A decree issued by the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (OKW) indirectly confirms this statement. It provides that "captured Soviet officers may under no circumstances be employed side by side with prisoners of war of their own nationalities or with civilian workers."[2] This implies that they can be employed together with prisoners of war of other nationalities.

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[1] Algemeen Handelsblad, 11 August 1943
[2] 16th supplement of the publication Der Auslaendische Arbeiter, 25 March 1943.

D. Trends in Recruitment

In the second half of 1943, available data seemed to indicate that those in charge of German manpower policy were convinced that the manpower resources of the German-occupied and controlled European countries were basically exhausted, and that no extensive demands for more foreign labor could be made.

As early as the summer of 1943, the Frankfurter Zeitung (12 July 1943) wrote that "the number of foreign workers streaming into the Reich no longer increases at the rushing rate it did in the summer and fall of 1942, and only a steady influx is still taking place.... More and more, we have today reached a stage of consolidation of foreign workers.... Consolidation means assimilation, adaptation, training and schooling, increasing their skills, their efficiency. The period of expansion of foreign labor resources has been replaced by one of intensification of their use."

More recent developments, however, have forced the Germans to revise this policy and to seek new contingents of foreign workers. The Nachrichtendienst Deutscher Zeitungsverleger (NDZ) (21 February 1944) published the following statement on the renewed drive on European manpower:

"Owing to the terrible threat to our continent, the total mobilization of European manpower has become a fateful necessity which no European nation is permitted to shirk and remain unpunished.... At a time when German soldiers are fighting on all fronts for the life and liberty of Europe, the European nations must fill the gap on the labor front. The economic war effort of all European countries must be put at the disposal of the Reich".

In accordance with this revival of the Reich's original manpower policy, the Koelnische Zeitung of 25 January 1944 described an earlier forecast that no more foreign manpower would be allocated to German industry in 1944, as "too drastic", although the increase would be "very considerably less than in both preceding years". The Bremer Nachrichten of 13 February 1944 went further, stating that, even if the reserves allegedly still available among the German population were utilized, it would not be possible to obtain the number of workers required without "generous recourse to workers from foreign countries, because not hundreds of thousands, but several million are required." These millions were to be obtained by closing down additional civilian industries in the occupied countries, although not to the same extent as in Germany. Italy was to contribute the most, France fewer and Holland and Belgium still fewer. The East and Southeast were expected to supply only a few hundred thousand.

Data quoted in the respective notes on Italian, French, Dutch, and Belgian workers corroborate these conclusions. In a report from Berlin dated 8 March 1944, the Swedish Telegraphic Bureau (STB) also stated that "the mobilization of foreign workers for German industry will now be carried out with increased energy because the demand for this labor has increased more than more."[1]

It can be assumed, however, that by no means all of the newly recruited foreign workers will be sent to Germany. A large part of them, especially those recruited from countries which are more or less safe from Allied air raids, will be left at home to work for German needs. This trend is exemplified in an announcement made in February by one of Sauckel's closest collaborators, Ministerialrat Dr. Stothfang, who stated with regard to Dutch labor:

"Holland must provide more manpower. We are indifferent as to whether they work in Germany or Holland. Providing they do essential war work, it is preferable that they work in Holland. Only those people not employed on vital work will be considered for work in Germany."[1]

---

[1] Nya Dagligt Allehanda, 8 March 1944.

There is no reason to believe that this statement applies to Holland alone; it probably reflects the German policy in most of the industrially developed areas of Europe. Workers from the Soviet areas, however, present a special case. As a result of the German retreat, masses of the civilian population of these areas have been abducted to Germany.[2]

II. NUMBER AND COMPOSITION OF FOREIGN WORKERS ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

A. Soviet Union

1. Number

a. Prisoners of War. Soviet prisoners of war were originally put to work on the spot. More recently, however, they have been shifted to Germany in increasing numbers. In a confidential message to the International Labour Office, a YMCA delegate who visited Germany in February 1942, and who had been able to gather information on Russian prisoners, stated that the transfer of pris-

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1. Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, 8 February 1944.
2. See pp. 14-17.

oners from the German-occupied Soviet territory to the West was already in full swing at that time. According to a report entitled Hinweise zum Einsatz von Arbeitskraeften aus den neubesetzten Ostgebieten, presented by Dr. Letsch at the Arbeitstagung der Grossdeutschen Arbeitseinsatzverwaltung held on 10 and 11 September 1942, 217,000 additional Russian prisoners of war had been brought into the Reich since 1 July of that year and by the end of August, 123,000 of them had already been put to work.[1]

According to ample though scattered information on Soviet prisoners and prison-camps throughout Germany, there has since been considerable shifting of prisoners of war. The Geneva convention does not apply to Soviet prisoners of war, so that even commissioned officers with few exceptions can be included as workers.

Certain deductions must be made for Soviet prisoners working outside of the Reich. A considerable percentage of the Soviet war prisoners is working in the various German-occupied territories (France, Belgium, Norway, Greece, Denmark). Furthermore, Soviet prisoners of war captured by the Finnish and Rumanian Armies are employed in Finland and Rumania. A recent British Ministry of Economic Warfare estimate (17 February 1944), which places the number of working Soviet prisoners of war at 400,000 is surprisingly low. The available information would indicate that the number of Soviet prisoners of war working in Germany is at least twice, and possibly three times, as high as the MEW figure. Available evidence indicates that a conservative estimate of Soviet prisoners of war working in Germany is 1,000,000 men. (This assumption has been confirmed by a responsible YMCA representative. He stated on 24 March 1944 that in the summer of 1943, there were at least 1,000,000 Soviet prisoners of war in the Reich.

---

[1] Arbeitseinsatz und Arbeitslosenhilfe, Heft 19/22, October-November 1942.

b. Civilian Workers. It is very difficult to establish the number of Soviet civilian workers in Germany, because of the scarcity of reliable data. This calculation is further complicated by the uncertain and permanently changing meaning of the German terms Ostarbeiter (eastern worker) and Arbeiter aus dem Osten (worker from the East). An order of 30 June 1942 limited the definition of "eastern workers" to "all non-German workers recruited within the German Commissariat of the Ukraine, the General Commissariat of White Russia, and the territories to the east of these regions and bordering the former free states of Latvia and Estonia." The following special categories were not to be included as eastern workers: Poles and persons of non-German and Polish origin from the General Government and the Bialystok region, and persons of non-German and Polish origin from the Reichskommissariat Ostland (i.e. from Latvia, Estonia, and the Generalbezirk of White Russia). A later decree, dated 28 December 1942[1] considerably simplified the definition of "labor coming from the Eastern region," by dividing it into only two groups: "eastern workers" and "Polish workers." Thus under the latter usage, the term "eastern workers" included laborers from the entire German-occupied Soviet territory. But colloquially, in German and other sources, this expression often included all workers recruited east of the frontier of the Greater Reich and therefore also applied to workers recruited in the territory of the General Government (including Galicia) and in the Ostland area. The various figures which have been published refer to one or another of the above mentioned usages of the term "eastern workers" and are in most cases impossible to interpret.

---

[1] Reichsarbeitsblatt, Part I, p. 33, 5 January 1943.

According to the above-mentioned report of Dr. Letsch, 1,300,000 workers were brought to the Reich from the "newly occupied Eastern regions" during the four months preceding 24 July 1942, at an average of 325,000 each month. In August 1942, Koch, Reichskommissar for the Ukraine, stated that 500,000 workers had been sent to the Reich from the Ukraine alone.[1] Thus some 800,000 workers were brought to the Reich from the German-occupied Soviet territories other than the Reichskommissariat Ukraine; that is from the Soviet-incorporated former Eastern Polish provinces (excluding Bialystok, which was incorporated into East Prussia), Soviet Bielo-Russia (White Russia), and the occupied parts of the RSFSR (inner Russia and the Northern Caucasus).

In June 1942 Koch stated that there were 710,000 workers in Germany from the Ukraine alone.[2] On 27 August 1943, Alfred Rosenberg, Reichsminister of the Occupied Eastern Territories, declared that "more than 1,000,000 workers went to work in factories in Germany and on German farms from the Reich Commissariat of Ukraine alone."[3]

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1. Deutsche Zeitung im Osten, 20 August 1942.
2. Deutsche Ukraine Zeitung, 5 June 1943.
3. Transocean, 27 August 1942.

This constituted an increase of some 300,000 over Koch's figure for June 1943, and 500,000 above his figure for August 1942. It can be assumed that the increase in the number of workers drafted since the end of July 1942 from the other Soviet territories both old and new, was at least 500,000. Thus the total would be about 2,300,000. Due to such factors as deaths, disability, transfers, and desertions, the net gain to the German economy is estimated at 2,000,000 workers. To this total must be added 165,000 workers from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania which were treated separately for methodological reasons.

The order of magnitude of these estimates is confirmed by an independent study, based on Soviet charges of the deportation of Soviet citizens for work in Germany and elsewhere. This study concludes that up to March 1944 some 2.6 million Soviet civilians were deported from occupied Soviet territories, excluding those areas annexed after 1939.[1]

During the second half of 1943, the number of Soviet workers sent to Germany increased at a high rate, particularly in connection with the German retreat. This increase was achieved by two different methods:

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[1] R & A No. 2173.

i. The Abduction of Civilians. As early as 6 January 1942, Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov stated that during their retreat in the winter of 1941-42, the Germans had driven to the rear the populations of numerous villages of the Moscow, Kalinin, Tula, Ryazan, Orel, and Kharkov regions. In his note of 27 April 1942, Molotov reiterated that the "abduction of peaceful citizens to the German rear, which had been widely practiced by the German fascist army during its advance, now assumes a particularly cruel and widespread aspect in places nearest the rear of the retreating German Army, at the direct orders of the German High Command."

During the first year and a half of the war, the abducted population was utilized mainly for hard and dangerous work on Soviet territory. A secret circular of the Economic Headquarters of the German Command in the East, No. 40.006-41, dated 4 December 1941, and captured by the Red Army at the headquarters of the routed German troops, explicitly stated that Russians "are to be used chiefly for road construction, construction of railways and in harvesting, for the clearing of minefields and for the building of airdromes.... German construction battalions should be disbanded."

From the last quarter of 1942, the deportees were only partly directed to other German-occupied Soviet territories: their chief destination became Germany proper. In a note dated 11 May 1943, Molotov revealed that as early as April 1942, Sauckel in a strictly confidential circular distributed among the government and military authorities stipulated:

"It is most necessary to make full use of available manpower reserves in occupied Soviet regions... to mobilize in Soviet regions skilled civilian workers, men and women above 15 years of age, and to utilize them for work in Germany."

That this policy was carried out can be seen from the same Molotov note:

"In the past six months the military and civil authorities of the Soviet Union discovered on the territory freed by the Red Army from German occupation in the course of the winter campaign of 1942-43 fresh proofs of... abduction of hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens to German slavery... to make good the acute shortage of labor power in Germany and to release from German industry additional manpower reserves for the badly battered Hitlerite Army."

Furthermore the Note made especial mention of the

German demand for the delivery of "400,000 to 500,000 picked sound and strong girls from the Eastern regions in order to alleviate noticeably the work of the heavily burdened German peasant women."

The continued German retreat only served to stimulate the policy of mass abduction. Abandoning an area, the Germans were no longer interested in preserving the manpower indispensable for its economy. On the contrary, they did their best to depopulate the regions. This led to the mass deportation of people fit for work. An Order issued by the commander of the 19th German Tank Division on 5 September 1943 provided that "men from 16 to 55 are to be evacuated as prisoners of war."[1] According to official figures of the German Command, broadcast from Berlin on 3 October 1943, German troops withdrawing to the Dnieper's western bank took with them 62,000 Russian civilians.[2]

This mass abduction of civilians from German-evacuated Soviet areas was also frankly admitted in an article by a German officer who had been at the Eastern Front, published in the Berliner Boersen Zeitung.[3]

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1. Information Bulletin, Embassy of USSR, 25 November 1943.
2. The New York Times, 4 November 1943.
3. Quoted by Stockholms-Tidningen, 20 October 1943.

The officer wrote: "To evacuate a district is easier said than done... The majority of the population must be taken along."

Soviet sources supply a great deal of casual data on the number of civilians abducted from many urban and rural settlements of the USSR, encompassing about 10 percent of the total German-occupied old Soviet territory.

ii. Voluntary Evacuation with the Retreating German Armies of Certain Groups of Soviet Citizens. German reports emphasized that, besides the German colonists, Russian, Ukrainian, and other populations fled from the advancing Red Army.[1] Speaking of their number, NPD of 16 March 1943, stated that "thousands, even hundreds of thousands of men and women of the native population are accompanying the German troops in their temporary withdrawal." The Berlin correspondent of Stockholm Tidningen, 2 October 1943, even wrote of millions of Russian peasants involved in "a gigantic migration of people from the eastern to the western part of the Ukraine."

German propaganda has certainly grossly exaggerated the volume of this movement. But it can be assumed that a fraction of the local population joined the retreating Germans, particularly those who had collaborated with the occupation authorities. These people were partly resettled as farmers in the more western regions[1]; others became part of the German labor supply.

---

[1] NDZ and Transocean of 16 March 1943 on refugees from the Kuban region; Berliner Boersen-Zeitung of 17 October 1943 and DNB of 22 November 1943 on Ukrainian refugees; DNB of 10 November 1943 on refugees from the areas of the central sector of the front.

2. Occupational Background. Information on the occupational background of the Soviet laborers drafted for work in Germany is very scarce. Soviet sources supply no information on this point. German sources, which have provided numerous references on the occupational structure of workers from other occupied countries, have in this case been unable to provide any precise or substantial data.[2]

---

[1] Stockholm-Tidningen, 2 October 1943.

[2] Dr. Letsch explained that this was due to the "lack of rapid transmission of information by telephone or telegraph. The limited communication facilities, the total absence of personnel files, which had either been destroyed by the Russians or had become obsolete because part of the population, especially skilled workers, had been deported or had taken refuge in the countryside, made it impossible from the very beginning to proceed in the customary way, which consists of hiring workers on the basis of definite applications from specific enterprises and in allocating these applications to appropriate areas of recruitment. It was necessary to adopt a wholesale procedure. Hiring commissions were sent to the eastern territories with orders to seize all suitable manpower in the districts they were assigned to, and then to direct this labor force to the Reich in mass transports."

Nevertheless several casual but revealing statements were made with regard to the occupational background of drafted Soviet workers, at the Weimar Arbeitstagung. Generaldirektor Beckhurts stated that the first transports of Soviet workers "still included a great number of specialized laborers." According to Landesbauernfuehrer Peuckert, 150,000 Soviet workers, brought to Germany during the first part of 1942, were enlisted to help salvage the potato harvest. According to Dr. Letsch, the 217,000 Soviet prisoners of war transferred to the Reich between July and September 1942 were fully absorbed by the coal mines (mainly in Upper Silesia and the Sudetengau), and the Nahverkehr (local transportation system). Ministerialdirigent Dr. Max Timm stated that Soviet women workers would be evenly distributed between agricultural and domestic service (Arbeitseinsatz und Arbeitslosenhilfe, October-November 1942). In March 1943 it was reported that about 400,000 women from the occupied eastern territories were doing household work[1]. Of the first 100,000 workers recruited in Galicia between July 1941 and April 1942, 15,000 were metal workers and 17,000 were Ukrainian miners[2].

---

[1] Maaseudun Televaismus, 23 March 1943.

[2] Sozialpolitische Weltrundschau, May 1942.

B. Poland

1. Number

a. Prisoners of War. Of the 694,000 Polish prisoners of war captured in September 1939, only 56,400 were still in German Oflags and Stalags on 15 April 1943. They were mainly officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the standing Polish Army. It was estimated that of this total about 40,000 were engaged in work in Germany[1]. The British Ministry of Economic Warfare figure of 53,000 working Polish prisoners of war, as of February 1944 is excessive, as it implies that only some 3,400 Polish prisoners were exempt from forced labor, and that practically all the Polish officers were forced to work. It is known that Germany finally agreed to apply the rules of the Geneva convention to captured Polish officers. Some 10,000 Polish prisoners died in captivity, and of the remaining 625,000, part were sent back to Poland; and others, though technically released, were detained as civilian workers under contract. At the end of 1940, 180,000 former Polish prisoners were employed as free laborers in German agriculture[2]. It is estimated that some 70,000 more were working in industry. Thus, some 250,000 prisoners of war may be added to the number of Polish civilians working in Germany.

---

[1] Bern plain cable 2677, 1 May 1943.

[2] Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1941, No. 5.

b. Civilian Workers. It is to be noted that the employment of Polish workers in Germany is not a wartime phenomenon. The number of Polish workers absorbed into the German labor market in peacetime was small compared with current exploitation. The pre-war employment of Polish labor was, however, sufficiently extensive to demonstrate that Polish workers could be successfully utilized by the German economy.

The Polish Ministry of Labor in London placed the number of Polish workers from the German-incorporated western Polish provinces, deported to Germany in 1939-40 at 400,000[1]. Orzel Bialy of 5 December 1943, the organ of the Polish Army in the Middle East, published the figure of 250,000 (including Polish workers from the Ostland province). These figures are compatible with the facts in view of mortality, the return movement over a four-year period, and the urgent need for labor on the spot, precluding a further removal of workers from the incorporated provinces.

---

[1] Information supplied by the Ministry to the ILO in 1942.

The majority of the Polish workers came from the General Government. According the German Ministry of Labor, the number of Polish workers (excluding working prisoners of war) employed in the Reich amounted to 1,100,000 by 1 April 1942. Of this number 655,000 were from the General Government[1]. In October 1943 Die Deutsche Stimme (Munich) stated that as of that date the General Government had supplied the Reich with 1,200,000 workers.

This figure does not include the 400,000 Ukrainians imported from Eastern Galicia[2], which has been a part of the General Government since 7 August 1941. They are included with the workers from the German-occupied Soviet territories. Only the 250,000 workers from the West Galician district of Cracow have been included within the first million of General Government workers, who reportedly had been sent to Germany by 13 March 1943[3].

Although the figure of 1,200,000 represents the number of Poles sent to Germany from the General Government, it does not reflect the actual number of Polish workers from this district at present in Germany. For

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1. Sozialpolitische Weltrundschau. Als Handschrift mitgeteilt vom Reichsarbeitsministerium. Heft 2, Berlin, 1 May 1942.
2. Nya Dag, 3 July 1943 and Izvestia, 2 July 1943, quoting the Bukarester Tageblatt.
3. Radio Warsaw, 13 March 1943.

parallel to the increase through the arrival of new workers from the General Government, there was the loss produced by deaths, and even more by the return of workers, at the expiration of their contracts or because of illness.

On the basis of figures for earlier periods which have been published, both with regard to Polish workers sent to Germany and those actually working in the Reich, it appears that the annual loss amounted to 10 percent of the total for each year. Thus the actual number of Polish workers can be calculated as follows:

From the General Government (less those who died or had returned)	900,000
From the incorporated Polish provinces	250,000
Prisoners of war converted into civilian workers	250,000
Total	1,400,000

It is safe to assume that the number of Polish workers in Germany did not decrease greatly after the period covered by the Deutsche Stimme figure of 1,200,000 (October 1943). At that time the Deutsche Stimme stated that "owing to the urgent needs of the General Government, there are no longer any reserves of labor available in the towns. The Reich is greatly in need of labor for the eastern railways, the forestry administration and the armaments industry of the

General Government."

The Deutsche Kohlenzeitung (8 February 1944) also acknowledged that whereas formerly it had been easy to obtain workers from the General Government "in the course of time that great reservoir of human beings has been exhausted by the heavy demands made on it," and that, therefore, "the prospects of acquiring more workers from the General Government are relatively small." The article stressed, however, that Germany "must not desist from stubborn efforts again and again to obtain suitable workers from the General Government so that we shall have at least a slight possibility of eliminating the ever increasing shortage of workers in the coal trade."

According to all indications these efforts have not been very successful. Furthermore, the necessity of maintaining agricultural production in the General Government prevents the recruitment of further contingents of farm workers for Germany.

2. Occupational Background. The first contingents of Poles sent to Germany were mostly peasants destined for agricultural work. The proportion of industrial workers, however, has been steadily on the increase. By the end of 1940, 259,096 Polish farm workers and 42,866 industrial

workers had been sent to Germany from the General Government[1]. Of the 655,000 Polish workers sent to the Reich by 1 April 1942, 517,000 were employed as farm workers and 138,000 as industrial workers.[2]

In 1942, Poland supplied Germany with 265,401 farm and 131,916 industrial workers.[3]

Of the 1,200,000 Polish workers sent to Germany from the General Government by October 1943, 900,000 came from the country and 300,000 were urban workers[4]. This does not mean, however, that all the agricultural workers have been utilized as such. A considerable part of them was employed in industry as early as 1942. At present the percentage of Polish workers in German industry has probably risen to 50 percent of the total number of the Polish workers in Germany.

C. France

1. Number

a. Prisoners of War. The total number of French prisoners of war interned in Germany (excluding the 250,000 converted to the status of "free workers") was 996,000 as

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1. Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung, 6 February 1943.
2. Sozialpolitische Weltrundschau, Heft 2, 1 May 1942.
3. Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung, 6 February 1943.
4. Deutsche Stimme, October 1943.

of 30 November 1943[1]. Of this number 870,000 are reported to be working[2]. It is believed that this estimate is accurate.

b. Civilian Workers. An official French report dated 25 October 1943, stated that 700,000 Frenchmen were working in Germany on 30 June 1943[3]. At the end of October 1943, their number had risen to between 800,000 and 900,000[4]. In addition, the status of 250,000 French prisoners of war has been changed to that of "free workers", making a total of about 1,100,000 French workers now in Germany.

On 16 October 1943, Sauckel informed the Vichy Government that the Reich would make no further demand on French manpower for Germany in 1943. Further recruitment would be limited to replacements, in order to substitute man for man the French workers (those over 45 years of age or fathers of four children) who were allowed to return home, "the principle being that the total number of French workers in Germany should remain the same."[5]

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1. CID 51952-R.
2. MEW estimate, 2 March 1944.
3. Goeteborgs Handels-och Sjoefarts-Tidning, 25 February 1944
4. Neue Zuercher Zeitung, 26 October 1943.
5. Vichy Home Service, 21 October 1943; Le Moniteur, 23 October 1943.

Immediately after the expiration of the period of delay, Sauckel's office requested 10,000 new workers for German factories from the Vichy Government. Apparently because of the failure of previous attempts to requisition manpower, the mobilization of this contingent was to be carried out through personal call-ups.[1] The following month Sauckel demanded that 150,000 workers be provided in February, and a similar number in March. He also demanded a decree providing for the mobilization of all men between 18 and 60, and a special census of unmarried or married childless women between the ages of 18 and 25. The latter demand was refused by the Vichy Government.[2]

Furthermore, a great number of French workers of the OT, who had been employed in France, were transferred to Germany when their places of work were closed down, despite agreements that they were to be employed in France only.[3]

2. Occupational Background. The dominant aim of the German recruitment policy with regard to French manpower was to obtain large contingents of trained workers for Ger-

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1. Tribune de Geneve, 24 January 1944.
2. MEW Weekly Intelligence Series, No. 1256.
3. Goeteborgs Handels-och Sjoefarts-Tidning, 25 February 1944.

man factories. Of the 350,000 workers demanded by the Reich at the end of March 1942, 150,000 were to be skilled. As a matter of fact, of the 205,000 French laborers who left for Germany between June and December 1942, 115,000 were skilled workers. Of the 390,000 workers sent to Germany during the first six months of 1943, 194,000 were skilled workers.[1]

Large contingents of workers were taken out of French machine, electric, and chemical factories. The personnel of these enterprises has decreased to the extent of 20 to 25 percent since the middle of 1942.[2] Workers in the coal industry, mining, transport, and forestry workers, and men working on important dams were exempt from the labor draft.[3]

According to the French Ministry of Food and Agriculture, out of the 1 million French prisoners of war still in German Oflags and Stalags, 680,000 were persons connected with agriculture. They included farmers, agricultural laborers, rural workers, technicians, rural engineers, and agricultural experts, employees and workers in the agricultural industries.[1]

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[1] Goeteborgs Handels-och Sjoefarts-Tidning, 25 February 1944.
[2] Neue Zuercher Zeitung, 26 October 1943.
[3] OSS 48195, Vichy Broadcast of an official list, October 1943.

About 240,000 French commercial employees aged 24 to 50 were working at various jobs in German factories in August 1943.[2]

In December 1943 it was reported that 794 doctors and 100 dentists and chemists were still in captivity, awaiting repatriation. Some 450 doctors formerly attached to the French Army ground and air forces, as well as 500 civilian doctors, dentists and chemists left for Germany.[3]

D. Belgium

1. Number

a. Prisoners of War. Of the 126,178 Belgian prisoners of war in German hands in December 1940, 68,600 remained in November 1943[4]. Rumors in April 1943 to the effect that Belgian prisoners of war would be granted the same status as the 250,000 French prisoners converted to

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1. Gazette de Lausanne, 7 September 1943.
2. La Vie Economique, August 1943.
3. Le Petit Journal, 9 December 1943.
4. Statement of the Belgian Embassy, 14 October 1943, and of the Belgian Information Center, 8 November 1943.

civilian workers proved to be unfounded[1]. The Belgian Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, stated on 14 October 1943:

"To the best of my knowledge none of the prisoners of war have been converted to the status of civilian workers by the Germans."

He added, however, that "a certain number of soldiers work outside the camps, mostly on farms". It is estimated that there are 30,000 Belgian prisoners of war working in Greater Germany. The figure of 65,000 working Belgian prisoners of war as stated by the MEW in February 1944 would imply that all Belgian prisoners, including officers, are working. This is certainly not the case, especially in view of the probable high proportion of officers among Belgian prisoners still in German hands.

b. Civilian Workers. On 30 June 1943, 447,738 Belgian civilians, or 17 percent of the gainfully occupied population of Belgium, were reported to be working in Germany[2]. Since April 1943, approximately 30,000 workers have been sent to Germany each month[3]. Thus, by the end

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1. Nya Dagligt Allehanda, 15 April 1943.
2. News from Belgium, 22 January 1944 and other sources.
3. News from Belgium, 23 October 1943.

of 1943, an additional 180,000 should have arrived in the Reich. Disregarding the return movement this would bring the total number of Belgian workers in the Reich to over 600,000. Jef L. Rens, General Secretary of the Belgian Government's Commission for Post War Reconstruction, stated on 6 November 1943 that by that date 600,000 Belgians, or one-third of the total labor force of the country, had already been sent to Germany.[1] It was also reported that in September 1943 Sauckel had made a demand for a wholesale requisitioning of the 1920-21 age groups. It was expected that in November the 1922-24 classes would be called up in the same way, to be followed, in January 1944, by the 1916-19 groups. This would involve a total of nine age groups, each of which averages about 70,000 men.[2]

There were, however, numerous exemptions from the labor draft for Germany: workers and employees in Belgian coal mines, where the demand for labor is extremely pressing;[3] agricultural workers, with the exception of those born in 1922-24[4]; policemen and employees in the food control service[5].

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1. The New York Times, 7 November 1943.
2. Weekly Propaganda Extract from MEW Material, 25 November 1943.
3. Le Nouveau Journal, 12 October 1943.
4. Volk en Staat, 31 March 1943.
5. Weekly Propaganda Extract from MEW Material, 25 November 1943.

Of those who left thousands were not sent to Germany proper, but to German-occupied countries, mainly to France and Holland, where 94,438 Belgians were already at work on 30 June 1943[1].

It can, therefore, be estimated that as of January 1944, the number of Belgian workers in the Reich proper did not exceed 500,000. An increase in this number is unlikely in view of Germany's new attitude as a result of the intensive Allied bombing of German industrial centers. The same policy formulated by Dr. Stothfang (see pp. 6-7) with regard to Dutch manpower will probably be applied to Belgium, which is as highly industrialized and relatively as safe from bombing as Holland.

2. Occupational Background. The following table representing official figures based on the number of labor contracts indicates the occupational distribution in their home country of Belgian workers now employed abroad.[2]

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1. News from Belgium, 2 January 1944.
2. Official figures of the Belgian Labor Office.

Occupation	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture	30,480	1,934	32,414
Mining	13,521	21	13,542
Quarries, Ceramics, Glass Industry	11,690	467	12,157
Building Trades	92,287	39	92,326
Road Builders and Unskilled Workers	37,364	12	37,376
Wood Industry	23,585	138	23,723
Metal Industry	132,561	7,019	139,580
Siderurgy	7,095	121	7,216
Chemical Industry	2,600	859	3,459
Paper and Printing Industry	802	152	954
Textile Industry	24,100	10,811	34,911
Leather Industry	4,198	284	4,482
Food Processing Industry	13,475	1,201	14,676
Engineers, Technicians, Office Workers	694	6	700
Transportation	18,636	221	18,857
Hotels and Restaurants	3,345	1,496	4,841
Miscellaneous Occupations	134,661	31,299	165,960
Total	551,094	56,080	607,174

The grand total of this table considerably exceeds the figure of 542,176 Belgian workers abroad as given by the Belgian Labor Office on 30 June 1943 (447,738 of them were working in Germany proper). The discrepancy in the figure is probably a result of the fact that although some workers went abroad without signing any contracts at all, many signed two or three. The above table does not reflect the actual occupational distribution of the Belgian workers abroad, but it does present an accurate picture of their occupational background.

3. Distribution According to Sex. Among the 447,738 Belgian workers sent to Germany by 30 June 1943, there were 394,710 men and 53,028 women.[1]

In March 1943, it was announced that thanks to the intervention of the Belgian Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, measures would be taken to prevent the further requisitioning of female labor for Germany, with the exception of female domestics and hotel personnel.[2]

4. Areas of Recruitment. A report of the Belgian Labor Office stated that by September 1942, 120,000 workers had been sent to Germany from Flanders, 50,000 from Wallonia, and 30,000 from Bruxelles.

The 328,925 Belgian workers sent to Germany as of 7 February 1943, were recruited from the following districts of Belgium.[3]

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[1] News from Belgium, 22 January 1944.
[2] Het Laatste Nieuws, 26 March 1943.
[3] OSS source.

District	Number
Anvers	62,988
Turnhout	8,168
Louvain	3,869
Bauges	12,290
Roulers	12,163
Gand	28,797
Charleroi	19,225
Tournai	3,509
Liege	15,414
Hasselt	4,400
Namur	1,823
Malines	11,981
Bruxelles	57,749
Nivelles	3,522
Courtrai	23,653
Alost	18,464
St. Nicolas	23,240
Mons	11,697
Huy	1,079
Verviers	1,892
Arlon	3,046
Total	328,925

E. The Netherlands

1. Number. In October 1943, the number of Dutch workers in Germany was placed by the Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics at 380,000. To this number must be added 38,000 in France and Belgium[1]. The fact that at the end of December 1942, 87,514 Dutch workers living in the Netherlands commuted to work in Germany must also be taken into account[2]. From January to April 1943, 4,230 additional frontier workers were recruited in Holland. However, in

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[1] Economische Voorlichting, 12 November 1943.
[2] Netherlands News, New York, March 1943.

February 1944, Doctor Stothfang stated that although "statistics showed 450,000 Dutch workers in the Reich (probably together with France and Belgium), the actual figure was only 300,000 as the remainder have returned home for some reason, or have failed to return after leave".[1]

Stothfang's statement cannot be accepted at face value. Germany is now obviously trying to minimize the true scope of the manpower drawn from the Netherlands, in order to obtain new contingents of Dutch workers. It can be assumed that the truth lies somewhere between the previously announced figures and the 300,000 as stated by Stothfang. This figure is placed at 350,000. It is unlikely that this number will be augmented in view of Stothfang's statement (see pp. 7-8).

2. Occupational Background. The occupational distribution in their home country of the 226,821 Dutch workers sent to Germany between 20 June 1941 and 28 March 1942, according to a survey made by the Netherland Central Bureau voor de Statistiek[2] was as follows:

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1. Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, 8 February 1944.
2. Europa Kabel, 4 November 1942.

Branches of Industry	Number of Workers
Building	60,371
Unskilled workers	48,163
Metal industry	25,692
Traffic	21,323
Ceramics, glass, chalk, stone industries	4,348
Wood, cork and straw	1,976
Clothes and cleaning	2,497
Leather; oilcloth, and rubber	2,195
Bog-iron ore, coal turf	6,520
Textile industry	15,640
Food industry	6,773
Agricultural establishments	17,228
Trade	1,959
Other industries and free professions	4,121
Household services	5,263
Non factory and trade workers	861
Unspecified professions	2,001
Total	226,821

The following table indicates the occupational background of over half of the Dutch workers sent to Germany after 28 March 1943:[1]

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[1] The figures are taken from De Arbeidsmarket, organ of the Netherlands National Unemployment Council, December 1940 - December 1941, and Arbeidsbestel, organ of the Netherlands Labor Council, January 1942 - December 1943.

Date	Total	Metals	Transport	Building	Unskilled
30 March - 25 April 1942	6,811	940	1,440	1,589	999
27 April- 31 May 1942	20,324	a	a	a	
June 1942	20,586	10,423	1,803	1,597	3,133
July 1942	8,896	2,939	1,072	1,294	1,215
August 1942	5,940	1,204	781	986	971
September 1942	10,171	1,862	1,656	1,595	1,758
October 1942	23,101	4,135	3,254	3,663	4,381
November 1942	13,761	a	a	a	a
December 1942	10,085	1,881	1,360	1,153	1,932
January 1943	11,047	2,466	1,608	1,388	1,685
February 1943	11,015	2,601	1,517	1,143	1,621
March 1943	16,265	3,048	2,046	1,431	2,023
April 1943	8,479	1,233	1,289	792	1,054
May 1943	10,712	1,474	1,778	1,181	1,588
June 1943	36,305[b]	5,709	2,906	3,801	6,560
July 1943	23,822[c]	2,309	1,449	2,072	4,810
August 1943	8,678	1,781	689	913	1,647
September 1943	3,832	762	360	423	604
Total[d]	249,830	45,267	25,008	25,026	35,981

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a. No published data available.
b. Including 6,647 in agriculture.
c. Including 5,335 in agriculture.
d. It must be remembered that the totals refer to the workers sent to Germany and not to those actually working there.

F. Czechoslovakia

1. Czechs

a. Number. A Czechoslovak labor leader in London estimated the number of Czech workers in Germany as of May 1943, at 220,000[1].

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[1] Die Zeitung, London, of 17 September 1943 spoke of 160,000 to 200,000.

A report prepared in December 1943 by the Czech Ministry of Sovial Welfare in London stated that the actual number of Czechoslovak workers "may be at least as high as 600,000." As there are 120,000 Slovak workers in Germany, this would leave a balance of 480,000 Czech laborers. Other information available does not agree with this statement. The above-mentioned Czech source speaks of 160,000 to 200,000; German sources usually speak of 200,000 Czech workers in Germany. The general German policy has been, and still is, to keep the Czechs employed at home in their own war production industries.

The drive for "total labor mobilization" in Bohemia-Moravia, carried out in the autumn of 1943, resulted in the registration of 550,000 additional workers. As a matter of fact, only a small proportion of those who registered were sent to Germany.[1] As there are not enough workshops, it has been a recent policy to send part of the 19-year-old age group to Germany for 10 months training in the Reich factories.[2] The number of Czech workers in Germany is estimated to be 230,000.

b. Occupational Background. There are numerous indications that labor mobilization in the Protectorate

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1. Czechoslovak Press Bureau, 9 November 1943.
2. Der Neue Tag, 9 November 1943.

seriously affected Czech officials and professionals, who were in a large measure retrained for German war industries. At an exhibition arranged in the summer of 1943 in Prague, by the Gauwirtschaftskammer Rhein-Main in collaboration with the Central Association of Industry of Bohemia-Moravia, a table was shown, which revealed that of the new workers assigned to mechanics and optics, 16.5 percent were former officials and 15.7 percent were commercial employees.[1] Narodni Prace, Prague, of 16 July 1943 spoke of a former clerk who had become a miner, of intellectuals working a machine, of a high-school boy who was now an artisan. Another occupation group affected was that of the commercial employees. The labor draft reduced their number from 360,000 before the German occupation to 250,000. The number of workers in the textile industry was cut in half.[2] It can be assumed that the decrease of employees and workers in the above-mentioned occupations is at least partly due to the departure of laborers for the Reich.

2. Slovaks

a. Number. All available information indicates that the number of Slovak workers in Germany decreased from 120,000 in 1942[1] to 100,000 in 1943.[1]

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[1] Suedost-Echo, Vienna, July 1943.
[2] OSS report, 48115.

There are in addition some 18,000 Volksdeutsche from Slovakia working in Germany.[2]

b. Occupational Background. Data on the occupational background of Slovak workers in Germany are scarce. The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated in 1941 that up to that time 55,000 Slovak agricultural workers had been sent to Germany.[3]

G. Yugoslavia

1. Croats

a. Number. According to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of 13 April 1943, there were at that time 200,000 Croat workers employed in the Reich, including those Croats, who had come from France and Belgium, where they had been living for years. Although it must be taken into consideration that a large part of the foreign laborers, especially those employed in agriculture and forestry, are seasonal workers who return hom after harvesting, it is safe to assume the 200,000 figure as the average for Croat workers in the Reich.

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[1] Suedost-Echo, 15 January 1942; Gardista, 31 October 1942. Neues Wiener Tageblatt, 14 March 1942; Gardista, 29 June 1943.
[2] Donauzeitung, 19 August 1943.
[3] Two Years of German Oppression in Czechoslovakia, p. 42.

There are few indications as to the areas from which Croat workers have been recruited. The Donauzeitung of 11 September 1941 stated that of the 10,000 Croat workers in the 74 camps in the Ruhr, the majority were from Bosnia.

b. Occupational Background. The occupational distribution of the 46,291 Croat workers sent to Germany in the period from April to August 1941 was as follows:[1]

Occupation	Number
Miners	13,056
Farmers	10,723
Construction workers	1,600
Forestry workers	3,000
Metal workers	2,500

The 80,000 Croat workers in Germany as of January 1942 were occupationally distributed as follows:

Occupation	Percent
Industrial workers	42
Miners	22
Farmers	14
Forestry workers	6.5
Sailors	1
Various professions	14.5

(Bern Plain Cable 3829, 20 August 1942).

German advertisements published in the Nova Hrvatska of 17 February 1943 and Deutsche Zeitung in Kroatien of 12 April 1943 asked for the following types of workers for Germany: technicians and specialists in all branches of industry and building enterprises; unskilled workers for industry, mining and agriculture; women and girls over 18 for the factories, domestic and agricultural work. They also asked for persons of both sexes able to read and speak German. Males born in and after 1913 were not wanted.

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[1] Dienst aus Deutschland, 2 September 1941.

Statistics published in August 1943 by the Central Workers Insurance Organization at Zagreb, for May 1943, as compared with the figures for May of the previous year, indicate a decrease of workers and employees in the following branches:[1]

Occupation	Amount of Decrease
Railway, road, and hydro-power constructions	7,083
Textile industry	3,483
Commerce	3,310
Building (Hochbau)	3,088
Forest industry	2,754
Tobacco industry	2,297
Domestic personnel	1,747
Quarries	1,642
Leather industry	1,572
Timber industry	1,019
Clothing industry	922
Food industry	890
Restaurants and hotels	675
Hygienic products	383
Rubber production	209
Agriculture	205
Paper industry	52
Mining	38

The decrease in the number of workers and employees in these occupations was mainly the result of departures to the Reich.

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[1] Deutsche Zeitung in Kroatien, 10 August 1943.

2. Serbs

a. Number.

i. Prisoners of War. In March 1943 there were 128,000 Yugoslav prisoners of war in Germany. They were almost exclusively of Serb extraction, as all those of German, Hungarian, Albanian, Croat, and Macedonian descent had been released. It is estimated that of this number 95,000 are employed as workers.[1]

Another similar estimate, that of the Schaffhausen Arbeiterzeitung of 31 December 1942, placed the number of working Serb prisoners of war at 100,000.

ii. Civilian Workers. On 19 January 1943 Radio Belgrade spoke of 70,000 Serb workers in Germany. In February, Deutsche Stimme, Munich, placed their number at 66,000, adding that it is "to be increased and even doubled." In September of the same year General Nedic stated that over 60,000 Serb workers had come to Germany. It is estimated that there are 70,000 Serbs working in Germany.

H. Italy

1. Number. In the spring of 1943 there were about 240,000

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[1] Estimate of the MEW, 2 March 1944.

Italian workers in the Reich. Of this number 220,000 had come directly from Italy and the other 20,000 from France.[1] In March 1943 an agreement was reached between the Reich and Italy, according to which Italian workers employed in "non-war-essential enterprises in the Reich" were to return to Italy by 31 August. In exchange, the Reich was to receive a major contingent of skilled Italian workers for employment in particularly important factories as well as a large number of Italian farm workers.[2] The return movement started in May.[3] It was interrupted by the fall of Mussolini.

According to a Berlin report to the Emigration Commissariat, Rome, there were in Germany on 31 August 1943, 101,165 Italian industrial, 10,904 agricultural, and 373 commercial workers.

After Badoglio joined the Allies, Italian troops located in Germany and German-controlled areas were made prisoners of war and interned. The Turin Stampa of 16 November 1943 reported that there were "70 and more Lager in the Rhineland, Wurttemberg, Mark Brandenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, and Eastern Poland, where Italian soldiers have been distributed." Italian prisoners were forced to choose between returning to Italy to fight the Allies and remaining in Germany to do compulsory labor.[1] The most recent estimate of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, dated 17 February 1944, places the number of Italian prisoners working in Germany at approximately 170,000.

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[1] Svenska Dagbladet, 28 April 1943.
[2] OSS Report, 8142, April 1943.
[3] Weekly Propaganda Extract from MEW Material, 30 July 1943.

In German-controlled central and northern Italy, the German authorities both through propaganda and by actual compulsion immediately resumed their efforts to get Italian workers for Germany. All male Italians of the classes of 1910-25 were called up in 15 provinces of central Italy.[2] The Fascist press, however, denied reports that several hundred thousand Italian workers had been sent to Germany and asserted that they would be employed in Italy.[3]

Along with the drafting of workers, appeals continued in order to spur the voluntary recruitment of Italian manpower. Many Milan and Turin skilled workers were now rendered jobless because of Allied bombings of their factories, the lack of raw materials, and the dismantling of factories by the Germans who sent the machinery and tools to the Reich. A personal note written by Sauckel urging workers to volunteer

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1. *Pester Lloyd*, 12 October 1943.
2. *New York Herald Tribune*, 1 October 1943.
3. *Der Bund*, 13 October 1943.

for employment in Germany appeared in the Italian press. Unemployed Italians who declined to go to Germany or to work for the Todt organization in Italy were deprived of their unemployment benefits.[1] Radio Rome announced on 25 September 1943 that women between 20 and 35 years of age were wanted as industrial workers, stenographers, typists, shop assistants, and for similar employment. Shortly afterwards in November 1943 Hitler was once again able to speak of "hundreds of thousands of Italian workers in Germany."[2]

On 11 December Sauckel was reported in Rome, negotiating with the Italian authorities on the transfer of a large number of Italian laborers to Germany.[3]

In addition, the Germans have ordered the transfer to Germany of Italian men between 16 and 50 years of age living in the Bouches-du-Rhone department, and specifically of 25,000 men of the 1894-1924 classes resident in the Marseilles region.[4]

A conservative estimate of the number of Italian workers in Germany is 180,000 in addition to the 170,000 working prisoners of war.

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1. Tat, 5 November 1943.
2. Agence Telegraphique Suisse, 24 November 1943.
3. Nya Dagligt Allehanda, 11 December 1943.
4. MEW, 11 November 1943.

2. Occupational Background. According to the Italian agency Economico Finanziaria, 289,758 Italian industrial workers had gone to Germany since 1938 to work in war factories. A considerable part of them have since returned home.[1]

According to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung of 14 April 1942, 36,000 miners from Milan had been sent to Germany.

In November 1943 Germany urgently requested the following: workers in all categories of industry, trade, agriculture, credit and insurance, as well as professional men and artists.[2]

I. Lithuania

1. Number. By February 1943, when compulsory labor was introduced, 13,000 Lithuanians were already at work in German industry, while 15,000 were employed in agriculture.[3] In October 1943, 80,000 Lithuanian men and women were reported to be working in Germany.[4] According to Ignas Seinius, a Lithuanian writer in exile, in November there were 100,000 Lithuanian labor conscripts working in Germany.[5]

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[1] Agence Telegraphique Suisse, 19 November 1943.
[2] La Stampa, Turin, 28 October 1943.
[3] Nya Dagligt Allehanda, 9 June 1943.
[4] PW CI, 23 September 1943.
[5] Suomen Sosialdemokraattii, 27 November 1943.

It is estimated that there are 90,000 Lithuanian workers in Germany.

J. Latvia

1. Number. Arbetaren, Stockholm, of 30 July 1943, estimated the number of Latvian workers in the Reich at 50,000. Their number certainly increased during the following months and it is estimated that there are 60,000 working in Germany.

2. Occupational Background. The Latvians sent to Germany were mainly farmers, female servants, and shipyard workers.[1]

K. Bulgaria

1. Number. According to Dnes of 28 June 1943, there were 26,000 Bulgarian workers of both sexes in Germany.

On 9 February 1943 a new German-Bulgarian agreement to be valid until the end of 1943 was signed concerning the recruitment of workers for Germany.[2]

An intensive recruitment campaign was carried out during the period from July to December 1943. With this purpose in mind members of the German Labor Commission visited many Bulgarian towns and cities in a vigorous recruitment drive. Some of the localities were visited twice or three times. It is estimated that as a result of this campaign the number of Bulgarian workers in the Reich has grown to 35,000.

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[1] Arbetaren, 30 July 1943; 7 September 1942; Deutsche Ukraine Zeitung, 20 September 1942; Revaler Zeitung, 16 September 1943.
[2] Zora, 10 February 1943.

2. Occupational Background. Forestry workers made up a large percentage of the Bulgarian workers recruited for Germany. They are repeatedly mentioned in reports concerning the activity of the German Labor Commission in the towns of Simitliy, Bansko, Gradevo, Vratsa, Razlog, Dronina, Klisura, Yakoruda, Vrshets, Dobrinishte, Ladzhene, Batak, Godech.[1]

Factory workers were recruited mainly in the towns of Sofia, Kula, Dve Mogili, Razgrad, Saranyovo, Plovdiv, Isperikh, Shumen, Dobrich, Pirdop, Panagyurishte, Knezha, Popovo, Razgrad, Pleven, Lovech, Cherven Breg, Lukovit, Trgovishte.[2]

The detailed information available is not sufficient to permit a breakdown by occupational background.

L. Denmark

1. Number. There was a permanent turnover of Danish workers to and from the Reich. During the period June 1940 to March 1943, 101,140 men and 10,973 women were intermittently employed in Germany.[3]

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1. Utro, 13 July 1943.
2. Zora, 12 October 1943; Utro, 13 July 1943.
3. Vestkysten, 12 April 1943.

Five thousand Danish workers fled from Hamburg in July 1943, after the heavy RAF bombings, and it is doubtful whether this decrease was ever fully made up in view of the relatively favorable employment situation in Denmark during the past summer, and the value to Germany of Danish production.[1]

The actual number of Danish workers in the Reich was given by the Royal Danish Legation on 12 October 1943 as 35,000 to 40,000. The November issue of the underground paper Danske Tidende also placed their number at 35,000 with the comment that this number was constantly decreasing.

It is estimated that the actual number of Danish workers in the Reich at the end of December 1943 was some 23,000.[2]

2. Occupational Background. Only a rough indication of the occupational background of Danish workers in Germany can be given.

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[1] Report from the American Legation in Stockholm, 20 October 1943.

[2] A Danish underground newspaper of November 1943, gives 35,000, pointing out that the number was decreasing. Danish circles estimate that on 1 December the figure was 28,000 while Dr. Heese, German Chief of the Labor Exchange, maintains the figure as being between 60,000 and 70,000. (Frit Denmark). On 31 December 1943 according to the Danish underground, German documents indicated 18,087 Danish men and 4,338 Danish women in Germany. (Svenska Dagbladet, 13 May 1944).

According to Jyllands-Posten of 9 and 11 November 1943 the advertisements for workers asked mainly for: bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, smiths, fitters, plumbers, and "general laborers." They were wanted for employment in Kiel and Hamburg.

In Copenhagen the demand was for the following: skilled metal workers, factory hands, painters, bakers, tailors, seamen, dockers, waiters, cooks, tram conductors (men and women), house and kitchen-maids, nurses, navvies and concrete workers.[1]

M. Hungary

1. Number. In the second half of 1943, there were not more than 25,000 Hungarian workers remaining in Germany. However, in November, negotiations with Hungary for an increase in Hungarian labor for German industry were reported.[2] But it is unlikely that Hungary will, under the present circumstances, send additional manpower to Germany.

2. Occupational Background. It has been reported that of the total number of Hungarian laborers who went to Germany and remained there, 5,000 to 6,000 were skilled industrial workers, and the remainder were agricultural laborers.[3]

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1. Social Democraten, 11 and 12 December 1943.
2. Aftontidningen, 1 November 1943.
3. OSS Report.

N. Greece

1. Number. In 1942 recruiting in Greece netted only 12,000 workers and in 1943 only 5,000.[1] This was due partly to the poor physical condition of the Greek unemployed, and partly to the fact that the Italians objected to recruiting in the Italian-occupied area. On 1 January 1944, the number of Greek workers in Germany totalled about 16,000.

2. Occupational Background. According to *Deutsche Nachrichten fuer Griechenland* (18 September and 1 October 1943), the following categories of workers were in greatest demand: metal and building workers; shoemakers and shoemakers' assistants; unskilled workers; women for a big laundry and textile factory; also workers for heavy industries.

Women constitute about 25 percent (approximately 4,000) of the 16,000 Greek workers in Germany, as of 1 January 1944. A good number of them were engaged in shoemaking and tailoring.[2] The high percentage of women can be explained by the tremendous difficulties confronting Greek women in their search for work at home.

Donauzeitung of 20 January 1943 stated that now "only first class workers are being accepted" and that most of the workers recruited are specialists.

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[1] OSS Report.

[2] Bern Plain Cable, 2 January 1944.

3. Areas of Recruitment. Most of the workers originated in Athens, Salonica, Patras, Volos, Tripolis, Larissa, Chalkis.[1] Some 750 were recruited among the Greek refugees from Bulgarian-annexed Macedonia.[2] As has been stated, until August 1943, the Italian authorities had objected to the recruiting of workers for Germany in Italian-occupied Greek territory.[3]

O. Estonia

1. Number. The Eskilstuna Kuriren of 7 June 1943, quoting the Revaler Zeitung reported that 20,000 Estonian men and women were at that time working in the Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD) in Germany. However, on 23 October the official Eastonian Radio Turi stated that the number of Estonian workers in Germany was 12,000. Among them were a considerable number of Estonian Swedes.[4] The evidence would seem to indicate that there are about 15,000 Estonians working in Germany.

2. Occupational Background. Most of the Estonian workers in Germany are agricultural laborers, although some have been drafted as mechanics and chauffeurs to be employed by the

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1. OSS Report, February 1943.
2. Donauzeitung, 13 March 1942.
3. Bern Plain Cable, 2 January 1944.
4. Ny Dag, Stockholm, 25 May 1943.

Wehrmacht.[1]

P. Spain

1. Number. Germany's original demand for 200,000 Spanish workers[2] was reduced to 50,000 in 1943.[3] As a matter of fact, not more than 7,000 to 8,000 were supplied as of April 1943[4] and in the summer of 1943 only 6,000 were reported to be in Germany.[5] Taking into account that on 17 June 1943, 1,500 workers left Sarragossa for Germany[6] their actual number can be estimated at 8,000.

2. Occupational Background. There was a special demand for the following: miners employed in the Rio Tinto Company's black copper ore and pyrite mines in Huelva;[7] electricity and metal workers;[8] construction workers (500 registered in Vigo, August 1942); pharmacists; airport workers.[9]

Q. Rumania

A previous OSS estimate[10] placed the number of Rumanians working in Germany at from 4,000 to 5,000. In October 1943 it was reported that negotiations with Rumania, for additional labor for German industry, were in progress.[1] Taking into consideration the fact that Rumania's manpower had been greatly decimated by heavy losses on the Soviet front and that since December 1941 there have been no Rumanian unemployed whatsoever, it seems unlikely that the number of Rumanian workers sent to Germany increased by any great extent and the total figure can be no more than 6,000.

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[1] MEW Intelligence Series: No. 306.

[2] MEW, 18 April 1942.

[3] MEW, Intelligence Series #824, 8 April 1943.

[4] MEW, #58, 2 April 1943.

[5] OSS Report, 41960, 7 July 1943.

[6] Radio Calais, 17 June 1943.

[7] MEW, #61, 8 April 1943.

[8] The Economist, London, 7 March 1942.

[9] MEW, Intelligence Weekly, #60, 1 April 1943.

[10] Population Displacement of Rumania (R & A No. 1654, 31 December 1943).

R. Switzerland

In December 1941 the Swiss newspaper Die Tat reported that some 25,000 Swiss workers had gone to Germany. Stockholm Tidningen of 13 July 1943 spoke of 4,000 to 5,000 Swiss laborers working on fortifications in Germany. A Bern plain cable dated 23 March 1943 stated that not more than 4,000 Swiss have gone to Germany since the beginning of the war, and that their number has been falling off during the last year and a half. The figure of 18,000 given by MEW seems to be greatly exaggerated. The Legation of Switzerland in Washington stated, in a letter dated 14 March 1944 that there are no available figures concerning the number of Swiss workers in Germany. In reply to an inquiry the Swiss consulate in New York stated that their number hardly exceeds 2,000. It is estimated that there are no more than 3,000 Swiss workers in Germany.

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[1] Aftontidningen, 1 November 1943.

S. Norway

1. Number. The Royal Norwegian Information Service, in a letter dated 19 January 1944, placed the number of Norwegian workers in Germany at "less than 2,000." It is probable that Norwegians working in Germany number no more than 2,000.

Minister Lippestad, Chief of the Department for Social Affairs, denied rumors in April 1943 to the effect that workers in the Norwegian labor service were being sent to Germany. He stated that "the Labor Service is the National Labor Service, and in the law is written that work is to be done in Norway."

A reliable Norwegian underground source has stated that "owing to Norway's special situation as a country with a long, irregular and exposed coast line, and difficult communications together with a very small population (under 3 million) the Germans have on the whole found it necessary to import labor into Norway rather than to export it to Germany." (OSS Report, May 1943). The same source stated that several hundred political prisoners, mostly from the Grini concentration camp, had been sent to Germany for forced labor.

T. Finland

Finland's belligerent status and consequent full mobilization indicate that the number of Finns working in Germany is negligible.

U. Sweden

In a letter dated 16 March 1944, Sven E. Backlund, Attache of the Legation of Sweden in Washington stated:

"The average number of emigrants was from 1936-40 only 258 and in 1940 and 1941 it was 252 and 199 respectively. I would think that not many a Swedish worker was included as a worker in this number, or that Swedish workers, except possibly a handful of individual cases, otherwise have in recent years taken employment in Germany."

PART TWO

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN WORKERS IN GERMANY

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Contents

Part Two of this report deals with the occupational distribution of foreign workers in Germany. In contrast to Part One, which contains the available data on their number and occupational background, this section attempts to show their actual employment in Germany's war economy.

B. Territory Considered

In Part One of this report the estimates of the total number of foreign workers brought from various countries into Germany refer to the Greater German Reich as it is today. The estimates in Part Two refer to civilian foreign workers and prisoners of war employed on the territory of Greater Germany as of May 1939, thus including the Old Reich, Austria, and the Sudetenland, but excluding the incorporated western Polish provinces and Alsace-Lorraine, which were annexed later.

There can be no doubt that the employment of foreign workers in the German-annexed territories was on a far smaller scale than in the Old Reich, Austria, and the Sudetenland. In the territories annexed by Germany after

1 September 1939, the main factor which led to the employment of foreign labor did not exist. Most of the population were not citizens of the Reich so that there was not so great a labor gap caused by those called to the colors.

As a basis for the present calculations the concept of Greater Germany as it was before the outbreak of the war presented another advantage: the possibility of using the German Census of May 1939. It was thus possible to obtain the essential facts on the occupational distribution of the German population on the eve of the war, the employment of female labor in various occupations, and the proportion of self-employed and hired persons. In Part One the foreign labor force in Greater Germany of today has been estimated at 8,700,000. For purposes of this survey on occupational distribution, an estimated number of 400,000 has been deducted as being employed in the incorporated Polish provinces and Alsace-Lorraine. This part of the report is an analysis of the occupational distribution of the remaining 8,300,000 foreign civilian workers and prisoners of war employed in the territory of pre-war Germany.

C. Occupational Groups Considered

The detailed occupational breakdown of the German official statistics have been regrouped according to a previous OSS classification.[1] However, not all the occupational categories dealt with in this classification have been considered.

Foreign workers in Germany are employed in all kinds of work. They are to be found in all branches of agriculture, industry, and in almost every other activity.

All data on foreigners employed in the government agencies, in trade and banking, in the professions, and in personal services, are casual in character. Numerically these groups are without importance.

The categories of government and party, trade, and finance have been omitted in view of their numerical unimportance, while the categories of "personal services" and "other industry" have only been considered in part (see pp. 98 and 103).

D. Sources

The sources used have been German official statements, the German and German-controlled press and broadcast reports, miscellaneous OSS material, as well as information received from other US and Allied governmental agencies, and neutral and Allied press reports.

These sources contain abundant data of differing reliability. Sometimes this material is of a general character referring to the numbers of each nationality employed in a specific occupation, or having a certain professional background. Occasionally their percentage among the total of workers employed in an occupational category, or among the total of foreign workers of a certain nationaltiy is given. However, most frequently the information is of a more specific character, in particular referring to single factories.

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[1] R & A No. 1788.

A very great mass of material, not mentioned in the report itself, has been studied. Familiarity with this material has enabled us to some extent to overcome the insufficiency of numerical data. It has also strengthened the basis for all our estimates.

E. Methodology

1. Direct Methods of Estimate On the Basis of Absolute Figures. There is no uniform basis on which to estimate the occupational distribution of the foreign civilian workers and prisoners of war in Germany. Since 1942 no official figures have been disclosed. Available data, though plentiful, are not sufficiently general to serve as a basis for final estimates. Only in two occupational groups, miners and domestic servants, could given absolute figures be utilized

(see pp. 75,101 below). These cases present an exception, and even here the reliability of the reported figures was very doubtful, and had to be checked against other data. For all other occupations the reported absolute figures of foreign workers could be utilized only as supplementary evidence.

Therefore, the only path open was the utilization of indirect methods of calculation. Two methods have been used interchangeably. In each occupational group considered, special conditions have been taken into account, and the calculation revised accordingly.

2. Indirect Methods of Estimate

a. Percentage of Foreigners Among Total Labor Force in a Given Profession. The figures for the occupational distribution of the total number of persons (German and foreign) working in Germany have been taken from previous OSS[1] estimates. As to the percentages of foreigners, general estimates are scarce and not very reliable. For one category of workers (those in the metal and chemical industries) the relative abundance of data referring to individual plants permitted the calculation of an average percentage of foreigners.

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[1] R & A No. 1788.

In addition it was possible to gather from the pre-war distribution of workers by sex some indication of the volume of labor which would have to be replaced in view of the military draft. The labor mobilization of older men could only to a very limited extent solve this problem; the bulk of the new German workers had to be recruited among women. An article entitled Frauenarbeit in Deutschland in the Swiss journal Die Frau im Leben und Arbeit (Aarau, August 1943) summed up the situation as follows:

"During the recent large-scale mobilization for industry in Germany, only 17 percent were men (of whom more than one third, namely 6 percent, were rejected); 83 percent of those mobilized were women, of whom approximately one half were rejected. Among those found fit for work, one half were employed full-time, the others half-time."

The necessary manpower to fill these jobs in which men could not be replaced by women had to be provided by foreign labor.

b. Foreign Workers In a Given Occupation As a Percentage of the Total Number of Foreign Workers. This method consists of determining or utilizing the percentage of workers employed in a given profession among the total number of foreign workers.

However, such a percentage was only available for agricultural workers, and could, together with data on the trend of employment, serve as a point of departure for an estimate of the number of foreign workers employed in agriculture. In all other cases the available data were limited to workers of a given nationality. The most frequently quoted data refer to Dutch and Belgian workers, whose former occupational background has been given by reliable sources (see Part One, p. 32 and 36). The percentages thus obtained could only be utilized in estimating the total, bearing in mind the special aspect of the labor market in these two countries. Furthermore, the material refers to the occupational background of these workers and not to their actual employment status in Germany. The problems arising in this connection will be analysed in the corresponding sections of this report.

The combined use of the above methods form the basis of estimates on occupational distribution. It must again be emphasized that these estimates are supported by a mass of general and specific information on the employment of foreign labor.

While these estimates lack precision, an attempt has been made to present an overall picture of the occupational distribution of Germany's foreign labor force.

II. AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

The first contingents of prisoners of war and foreign civilian workers were utilized mainly in agriculture. However, with the progress of the war, the need for labor in the non-agricultural occupations steadily increased. The calling up of new recruits for the army left gaps in German industrial labor which had to be filled. Furthermore, the steady expansion of war industry demanded an increase in the total number of workers employed, while in agriculture it remained more or less constant. Male agricultural workers could also much more easily be replaced by German women and children than could industrial laborers. Therefore, although the total of foreigners employed in agriculture rose constantly, the proportion of agricultural as compared to non-agricultural workers showed a continuous decrease.

According to official German data, between 1940 and 1942, the percentages of agricultural workers among the total number of foreign civilian workers and prisoners of war were as follows:[1]

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[1] Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25 May 1941, No. 15, Part V, p. 25. Figures for September 1941 are taken from Il Sole (Milan), 9 January 1942.

Year	Percentage of Agricultural Workers Among:	
	Prisoners of War	Civilian Workers
Beginning of 1940	95	..
Middle of 1940	65	..
Autumn of 1940	..	58
Beginning of 1941	52	..
1 April 1941	..	50
September 1941	50	50

No official data for any later period are available. According to information dated 1 June 1942, of the 2,400,000 foreign civilian workers, 1,100,000 or 47 percent, were employed in agriculture. For the same period MEW estimated 1,650,000 agricultural workers (44.6 percent) among a total of 3,700,000 foreign civilian workers and prisoners of war. In its report of March 1943, it presented almost the same figures: 2,185,000 for non-agricultural and 1,700,000 (or 43.8 percent) for agricultural workers.

As early as the spring of 1942, 517,000 Polish workers who had been sent to the Reich were employed as farm workers.[1] To this number must be added the 180,000 former Polish prisoners of war already employed in agriculture.[2] On 14 January 1943 the Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten reported that during

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[1] Sozialpolitische Weltrundschau, Heft 2, 1 May 1942.

[2] Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1941, No. 5.

1942, 800,000 agricultural workers had come to Germany from the East. This figure alone indicates the tremendous increase in the absolute number of foreign agricultural workers. In 1943, according to the French Ministry of Food and Agriculture, there were 680,000 farmers among the French prisoners of war.[1]

Even if it is assumed that a considerable number of these French prisoners were employed in non-agricultural establishments, so that only a part of them can be attributed to agriculture, and taking into account a certain return movement, the total obtained still approaches 2,000,000. To this number must be added the Soviet workers brought to Germany in 1943 as well as numerous workers of other nationalities, particularly Serb prisoners of war, and Croats and Slovaks, who are largely represented in agriculture. The huge number of foreign workers in agriculture is corroborated in an interview with Backe reported by Transocean of 1 October 1943. Speaking on the food situation he stated that "millions of foreign workers have helped to intensify the cultivation of sugar beet, potatoes and oil seeds in Germany." It is, of course, necessary to take into account the fact that some of these agricultural workers were only seasonal workers, who returned to their countries of origin after the harvest. However, the great majority were retained through the winter to be employed in forestry and industrial enterprises. In the course of time this seasonal shifting tended to fix the worker permanently in some non-agricultural occupation (see p. 70).

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[1] Gazette de Lausanne, 7 September 1943.

On the other hand, there is every reason to assume that the relative number of agricultural workers is decreasing. On 23 June 1943, the BBC reported that of a minimum of 1,000,000 workers needed by Germany, only 300,000 were required for agriculture, as compared to 500,000 for industry and 200,000 for transport. In addition there was a constant shifting of foreign labor from agriculture to the armament industry. As the German authorities have indicated, in principle it was to be only a seasonal shifting, for the winter months. Even this spring, German farmers were promised that foreigners, who had been transferred to the armament industry or forestry during the winter would be returned to the farms by 31 March at the latest. It was even stipulated that farms would receive the same workers back again.[1] In reality this return did not always take place.

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[1] Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung, Essen, 19 March 1944.

On 3 March 1944 the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung wrote:

"During the quiet winter months, the foreign auxiliary workers must largely be put at the disposal of industry. Despite many assurances, they rarely reappear in full numbers in the spring and it is often found that it is just the most capable workers who find it most difficult to return to the farm."

Der Mitteldeutsche of 25 March 1944 in a front page article stated that "many agricultural workers lent to industry cannot be returned."

The persistence of the factors which led to the greater employment of new contingents of foreigners in non-agricultural rather than in agricultural work, and to the transfer of foreign farm hands to industry, would indicate that the percentage of agricultural workers among the total number of alien workers is continuously decreasing. This percentage had decreased from some 60 to 47 percent between the middle of 1940 and the end of 1941. And in the period 1941-42, the German policy of diverting foreign manpower to industry was still fairly limited in scope.

Since the beginning of 1942 the number of foreign workers has approximately doubled and their employment in non-agricultural activities has been intensified. Application of the 1941-42 trend of decrease to the period covering the end of 1943 indicates that by extrapolation, less than 40 percent of foreign workers were employed in agriculture. However, this calculation does not take into account the fact that in this period the shift of foreign labor from agriculture to industry was considerably greater than in the period between 1941-42.

Thus the above calculation is corroborated by the previously quoted statement of June 1943 which declared that only 30 percent of the requested quota of 1 million laborers was destined for agriculture. Of course this low percentage cannot be applied to the period before June 1943. Nevertheless it indicates that the percentage of agricultural workers is well below 40 percent. An overall estimate of 3 million or some 36 percent of the total number of foreign workers, therefore, appears as a reasonable one.

III. METALS AND CHEMICALS

Germany's metal and chemical industries, which include arms and munition production, have shown the greatest increase in labor employment. Both German and non-German sources have frequently stressed the large number of foreign workers employed in these industries. The mass of individual references is overwhelming. However, there are no available data as to their total number, and no material on which a direct calculation can be based.

A fair estimate can be obtained through an indirect method using as a basis the percentage of foreigners among the total number of workers employed in metals and chemicals. Furthermore, there are certain indications as to the percentage of metal and chemical workers among the total number of workers of a given nationality, which have been utilized to determine the trend of employment during the last few years.

In developing an estimate 40 firms were considered for which the number of German and non-German workers is known, including among them factories from almost all the geographical areas, and small as well as large plants. The data utilized covers the period 1941-1943 and represents a good cross-section of old as well as newly-established firms.

The following average was derived by this method:

Number of firms in sample	Total number of workers in sample	Number of foreign workers	Percentage of foreign workers
40	199,453	56,450	28.3

In view of the constantly increasing employment of foreign labor in the metal and chemical industries, the calculated percentage has been rounded to 30 percent. Applying this percentage to 7,500,000,[1] the estimated total number of metal and chemical workers in 1944, a result of 2,300,000 foreign metal and chemical workers in Germany is obtained.

A second way of deriving the number of foreign metal and chemical workers is to calculate the percentage of metal workers among the non-agricultural workers. This approach was used by the BEW in 1942. According to the resulting estimate, 26.6 percent was the proportion of foreign metal workers among the non-agricultural group. In March 1943, the MEW estimated that 790,000 or 31.5 percent of a total non-agricultural labor force of 2,185,000 were metal and chemical workers.

The BEW figure (which does not include prisoners of war) refers to a period since which the situation has radically changed. The MEW estimate is impossible to appraise as the method of its derivation is not available.

No estimates of this type exist for the present period. The only available data refer to Dutch and Belgian workers (see Part One, p. 37 and p. 33). However, certain reservations must be made in these cases.

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[1] R & A No. 1788.

Neither of these countries can in any way be considered as typical. The occupational breakdown of the Dutch and Belgian workers sent to Germany is not a representative sample of the foreign labor employed in the Reich. Both countries deviate from the average because they are highly industrialized and could therefore furnish an unusually large quota of skilled workers. Moreover, available figures for Belgian and Dutch workers refer not to their actual employment status in Germany, but to their occupational background. It can hardly be doubted that all former skilled metal and chemical workers are employed in the same capacity in Germany; but in addition masses of unskilled labor were also shifted to these industries.

In this connection the policy of intensified mechanization followed by Germany during the last few years is of particular interest, as it has made possible a much more widespread utilization of unskilled labor. Die Wirtschaftskurve of July 1943 stressed the great extent to which certain skilled manipulations have been simplified, with consequent reduction in the employment of skilled help. The greatest effect of these innovations has probably been the increased opportunities for the employment of women in industry, as well as for the utilization of unskilled foreign labor. For example a report on Czech workers stated that of the new workers assigned to mechanics and optics, 16.5 percent were former officials and 15.7 percent were commercial employees.[1] The 240,000 French commercial employees aged 24 to 50 working at various jobs in German factories[2] are probably engaged in the munitions and other metal and chemical industries. Furthermore, important numbers of skilled workers are frequently shifted from textile, and other civilian industries to machinery factories, since their skills can easily be adapted to this type of work. In the light of the above discussion and the known trend of German labor utilization, the estimate of 2,300,000 foreign workers in the metals and chemicals industry is a conservative one.

IV. MINING

There are no recent data available concerning the total number of foreigners employed in German mining. In 1942, the BEW estimated that they constituted 8.75 percent of the non-agricultural workers. In March 1943 MEW placed their number at 110,000. However, there is a good deal of information on the numbers of foreign workers of various nationalities utilized in mining, as well as on their occu-

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1. Suedost-Echo, Vienna, July 1943.
2. La Vie Economique, August 1943.

pational background. In this case the usual discrepancy between occupational background and actual employment does not exist, and it may be safely assumed that all miners sent from individual countries were employed in their former professions. On the other hand, in view of the role which skilled workers play in mining, the number of recruited professional miners could not be so far below those actually employed in this field as it is in other occupations.

Available data covering 95,000 miners are given in the following table:

Table 1. DATA ON A SECTION OF THE FOREIGN MINERS IN GERMANY

Number	Nationality	Date	Area of Work	Source	Remarks
17,000	Polish	Between July 1941 and April 1942	Ruhr	Sozialpolitische Weltrundschau, May 1942; American Legation, Bern 3 May 1942.	Were among first 100,000 workers recruited from Galicia
36,000	Italian			Neue Zuercher Zeitung, 14 April 1942 (according to Popolo d'Italia).	Sent from Milan
4-5,000	Spanish		Ruhr, Rhineland, Saar, Lorraine	MEW Weekly Propaganda Extract, 10 April 1943, p. 7.	
13,542	Belgian	By the summer 1943		OSS source, A 20756.	
6,520	Dutch	By 28 March 1942		Netherland Central Bureau foor de Statistiek (Europa Kabel, 4 November 1942)	In bog-iron ore, coal, and turf
17,600	Croat	By January 1943		OSS Bern 3829, 20 August 1942.	
(25,000)[a]	Various		Saar	Italian workers spokesmen, (OSS source, 5 November 1943).	85 percent of a total of 30,000 miners in Saar
(25,000)[b]	Italian		Dortmund, Aachen, Essen region	OSS A 8142	
(500)[b]	Italian		Bruex-Duex (Sudeten)	OSS A 8142	

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a. This item is not included in the total of 95,000 quoted in the text because of doubtful reliability and possible duplication with workers already enumerated.

b. This item is not included in the total of 95,000 quoted in the text because of possible duplication with Italian workers already enumerated.

In view of the return movement, the total of 95,000 must be slightly reduced to obtain the number of foreigners actually at work in the German mines. However, this loss is more than offset by the fact that the Poles from other parts of the General Government who are employed in mines in the Ruhr region as well as in other areas, particularly in German Silesia, do not figure in the table. Furthermore, some of the figures of this total relate to 1942. Certainly it cannot be assumed that the recruitment of miners progressed on the same scale in all these countries. This recruitment was obviously limited by the number of miners who could be shifted without impeding local mining. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that since 1942 there has been a substantial increase in the number of miners recruited in the abovementioned countries, particularly in Galicia and other parts of the General Government. The Deutsche Kohlenzeitung of 8 February 1944, in discussing the manpower problem, wrote that the coal trade had received most of its workers from the General Government. Thus 130,000 would be a conservative estimate of the total number of Italians, Poles, Belgians, Dutch, Croats, and Spaniards working in German mines.

The available information on Russian miners is less precise. Indications are, however, that their number is very high. According to an authoritative German statement, the 217,000 Soviet prisoners of war transferred to the Reich between July and September 1942 have been fully absorbed by the coal mines (mainly in Upper Silesia and the Sudetengau) and the local transportation system.[1]

It can hardly be believed that the Germans were able to select such considerable numbers of miners (and railway workers) from among captive Russian soldiers. It is much more likely that these skilled workers, as has been the case with other groups of able-bodied civilians, were declared prisoners of war and sent to Germany. In view of the difficulties encountered in restoring the South Russian mines, the Germans preferred to remove the skilled workers to Germany where they could be most useful. Later on, the recruitment of Russian miners to be sent to Germany as civilian workers also proved successful, according to the German authorities. However, this recruitment could not continue at the same pace as before.

Even if the premise is accepted that among the first contingent of 217,000 Soviet prisoners of war a very high percentage were employed in transportation, a grand total of 100,000 Russian and Ukrainian miners employed in Germany would be a rather conservative estimate.

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[1] Arbeitseinsatz und Arbeitslosenhilfe, October-November 1942.

Available data make frequent mention of French miners, particularly with respect to the Dortmund mines,[1] and Iserloh in Westfalia, where they live in a work camp for prisoners of war, attached to a coal mine. As early as December 1941, there were 30,000 fewer miners working in Belgian and French coal mines than there had been the year before.[2] Estimating the number of Belgians included in this total at 10,000, the number of French workers would amount to some 20,000.

According to the available data other nationalities (mainly Serbs and Czechs) are also employed in mining, but no figures are available.

It should be noted that although coal and ore mining requires skilled labor, the lack of this specialized labor necessitated the use of foreign workers formerly employed in other occupations. The Bergbau A.G. in Bochum makes extensive use of inexperienced labor.[3] In recent months even fourteen-year-olds have been sent to work in the Silesian mines.[4] Peat cutting is entirely in the hands of unskilled workers. However, according to the 1939 census only 20,000

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1. CID 3135.
2. Neue Zuercher Zeitung, 24 December 1941.
3. Radio Moscow in English to North America 9 November 1942.
4. Trots Allt, 26 November and 2 December 1943.

persons were occupied in this industry.

The total foreign mining force in Germany including both civilian workers and prisoners of war is estimated as follows:

Nationality	Number
Poles, Italians, Belgians, Dutch, Spaniards	130,000
Russians and Ukrainians	100,000
French	20,000
Miners of other nationalities, and unskilled workers of various nationalities employed in mining and in peat cutting	50,000
Total	300,000

This total of 300,000 represents 5.7 percent of the non-agricultural foreign workers.

V. TRANSPORTATION

The presence of numerous foreign workers in the German transportation system can be inferred from frequent references in various sources, as well as from items appearing in the German press. For example, it was recommended by the railroads that consignors use Roman letters on bills of lading and labels, since many of the auxiliary railway workers were unable to read Gothic letters.[1] Eastern workers constitute a very high number of the foreign workers employed in land transportation. According to an authoritative German statement, the 217,000 Soviet prisoners of war transferred to the Reich between July and September 1942 were fully absorbed by the coal mines (mainly in Upper Silesia and the Sudetengau); and the local transportation system.[1] Furthermore, there are numerous indications with regard to the foreign workers in other branches of transportation (see p.84).

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[1] Hamburger Fremdenblatt, 18 March 1943.

However, no recent figures on the total number of foreigners employed in the whole German transportation system are available. The MEW report placed their number at 390,000 as of March 1943.

It has therefore again been necessary to utilize an indirect approach in order to obtain an estimate of the total number of foreigners employed in transportation. Two different methods have been used for this purpose. In the first place, the German transportation industry has been broken down into its different constituent branches, such as railroads, shipping, etc., since there was some information available as to these individual branches. In the second place, the number of transportation workers among the non-agricultural workers of a given nationality has been utilized.

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[1] Arbeitseinsatz und Arbeitslosenhilfe, October-November 1942; see also p.78)

In applying the first method, an OSS report[1] stated that of 2,500,000 persons employed in the railroad system, only 1,500,000 were of German nationality, so that 40 percent of the railroad personnel consists of foreigners. However, according to a previous OSS estimate[2] the total number of transportation workers - of which the railway employees form less than a half - is only 2,200,000. It is difficult to reconcile these two figures, unless it is assumed that the 2,500,000 figure refers to all railways under German control, in Germany as well as in the German-occupied countries.

While the total number of railroad workers cannot be precisely established, no basis of estimating the percentage of foreign workers is available other than the report previously mentioned. This percentage has been applied to the 1939 occupational statistics to secure a minimum estimate of foreigners working on the German railways. In 1939, there were 988,663 persons employed on the railroads; therefore, the number of foreigners would be approximately 400,000.

It must be taken into account that the employment of foreigners was subject to certain limitations because of the existence of a numerically significant group of officials, who could not be replaced by non-Germans to the same extent as could employees and workers.

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[1] CID 20037, 25 January 1944
[2] R & A No. 1788

The 1939 census gives the following breakdown of the total number of 1,455,470 employed in railroads and postal services together: 603,435 were officials, 143,805 were salaried employees, and 708,230 were laborers. The total number of railroad employees was given as 988,663, and those in the postal service as 466,807. The proportion of officials is much higher among the postal service employees than among those employed by the railroads. In fact, except for certain repair work on postal and telegraph equipment, few workmen can be found in the postal service. It can be assumed that only in the "employees" and "workmen" categories did a mass replacement by foreigners take place.

For this reason it seems clear that the number of foreign workers among the postal employees is very small. There are scant data on postal employees, and the only available figure refers to two hundred Dutch postmen in Berlin.[1]

As for the remainder of the transportation system, numerous individual reports point to the employment of foreigners as trolley-car and bus drivers in the city transportation system.

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[1] News Digest, 13 March 1943; private report.

The same holds true for storage and lading, where many unskilled jobs can be done by foreigners.

It can be gathered from the character of the available information that there is a high percentage of foreigners employed in shipping and as dockers. Isolated data speak of ships of the merchant marine manned by crews the majority of which are foreigners. Frenchmen have been assigned to this work in especially large numbers. MEW reported on 15 July 1943 that 45,000 members of the former French navy and merchant marine had been ordered to register with a view to their recruitment for service with the German navy and merchant marine. Earlier, it was reported that a contingent of young Frenchmen was being trained for service on German inland waterways, and that a special dictionary had been issued for their use.[1] Several reports indicate that on small craft of the merchant marine, the crew is at least 75 percent foreign. Travellers who have touched in ports of northern Germany time and again refer to the fact that the dockworkers are almost exclusively foreigners. Among these, nationals from the Eastern regions predominate.

According to the 1939 statistics the number of persons employed in shipping was 200,000. This figure, however, does not take into account the war-time developments, especially in the case of merchant shipping. Considering that some 45,000 Frenchmen alone were mentioned in this connection, a rough estimate of 100,000 foreigners in shipping appears to be a reasonable one.

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[1] NPD, 5 April 1943.

Another group in the category of transport is that of chauffeurs and truck drivers. According to available data, in 1942 10,000 foreign chauffeurs were instructed in German traffic rules.[1] A recent advertisement in the Italian newspaper Il Resto del Carline (2 January 1944) announced that there was a great need for automobile workers in Germany and urged that Italians apply for these positions. The above advertisement would indicate that this need has not diminished. Therefore, 20,000 foreign chauffeurs for the period up to 1944 would be a conservative estimate.

Individual estimates are asembled in the following table:

Occupation	Number
Railways and postal service	400,000
City transportation, storage and loading	50,000
Shipping	100,000
Chauffeurs	20,000
Total	570,000

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[1] Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, 1 February 1943.

The second method of estimation consists of calculating the number of transportation workers among the total number of non-agricultural workers of a given nationality.

Data were available for Italian, Dutch, and Belgian workers. All these figures (see Part One, pp. 33,37,38) refer only to the occupational background of these workers and not to their present employment status. They must be taken as a minimum because it can be assumed that with few exceptions former transportation workers were employed as such upon their arrival in the Reich. In view of the fact that in 1942, Germany insisted that of a total quota of 113,000 French workers, 35,000 be skilled railway workers, and was even prepared to make some concessions to the French authorities provided that this stipulation were observed,[1] it is most unlikely that any skilled foreign transportation workers were diverted to other industries upon their arrival in Germany. The data on Italian, Belgian, and Dutch are treated separately because of conditions peculiar to each group.

A. Italians.

The figures on Italian workers refer to 1942 and cover former railway workers only. There are probably few Italian sailors employed in Germany.

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[1] Volksrecht, Zurich, 9 October 1942.

At the end of 1942, the number of non-agricultural Italian workers (out of a total of 350,000) was approximately 200,000. The total number of railroad workers was some 20,000, or 10 percent of the non-agricultural workers.

B. Belgians.

The Belgians constitute a very special case, because of the exceptional treatment which the Germans applied to the Belgian transportation system (see below for the usual German policy as applied in the Netherlands). Germany needed the Belgian transportation system for the proper exploitation of the Belgian mines and metal industry, and as a link with France. Therefore, the Belgian system was left more or less intact. There seems even to have been an increase in traffic. During the month of September 1943, the Belgian railroads carried 17,100,260 passengers. The corresponding figures for 1938 and 1942 are 15,946,395 and 16,509,000, respectively.[1] The strikingly low figure of former Belgian transportation workers drafted by the Germans for work in the Reich may thus be explained. According to OSS data there were only 18,857 transportation workers among 574,760 non-agricultural workers. This figure represents some 3 percent. Because of the special conditions described above, it seemed desirable not to utilize this result for the evaluation of the total number of transportation workers.

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[1] Le Nouveau Journal, 26 January 1944.

C. Dutch.

Among 408,078 Dutch non-agricultural workers, whose occupational background is known, there were 46,333 former transportation workers, or approximately 11.3 percent. It was the German policy to squeeze the transportation system -- and especially the railways -- of an occupied country in order to free a maximum of workers and machinery for use in Germany. In October 1942 it was reported that "all Diesel-powered locomotives had been withdrawn from service and thousands of steam locomotives, passenger coaches, and freight cars transferred to Germany. Service was cancelled on a number of important lines and reduced on all others..."[1]

On the basis of available data, it is known that Dutch workers are employed both on the railroads and in shipping. Since these figures as usual refer to occupational background, they must be considered as a strict minimum. It is interesting to note that the percentage thus obtained, namely 11.3 percent of the non-agricultural workers, if applied to the total non-agricultural labor force of 5,300,000, gives a total of almost 600,000 workers, and is an indirect corroboration of the figures obtained by the first method. However, it must be recognized that the total of 570,000 obtained through the first method was calculated on an extremely conservative basis, and that in the second case, minimum figures were obtained. Therefore, it is estimated that the number of foreign workers in transportation is 600,000 or 11 percent of the non-agricultural workers in Germany.

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[1] The New International Yearbook for 1942, p. 486.

VI. CONSTRUCTION

Since the beginning of the war there has been a sharp decline in the construction of dwellings, produced by the shortage of workers and the scarcity of machinery and building materials. A decree of 16 February 1940, issued by Dr. Todt, which regulated building activities, was another cause of the curtailment in the building of dwellings. During 1941 and 1942 further restrictions were imposed, until the only type of new construction permitted was the building of barracks for foreign and German workers, and later, for air-raid victims.

On the other hand, there was great activity in connection with the growth of the armament industry. Numerous individual reports speak of the importation of foreign workers for the construction of new factories, or additional branches of existing German factories. Thus at one time, in the city of Linz alone, some 30,000 workers on building projects were mentioned.

However, in this connection, it must be emphasized that workers engaged on these construction jobs were more often than not classified in connection with the factory in question, and were, therefore, registered under the trade in which the factory was engaged. This applied mostly to workers in the metal and chemical industries which require the most construction and reconstruction.

Another type of building which demanded masses of skilled and unskilled workers was the construction of fortifications, particularly on the sea coast and in the Alps. Furthermore, it must be assumed that continued road building also required considerable labor. And Allied bombings have since 1943 brought about an imperative need for building workers, since it has become necessary to reconstruct bridges, telephone and telegraph lines, to restore water, electricity and gas supplies, and to patch up damaged homes, or replace them by temporary dwellings. The clearing away of debris has also become a major problem. It is, of course, difficult to ascertain what proportion of the foreign workers employed in the latter capacity are actually building workers, or belong to other trades, and have merely been employed at this work temporarily. Thus, when Radio Algiers reported that after the bombing of the Ruhr, Adolf Hitler had ordered 1 million prisoners of war to help clear away the debris,[1] they were obviously not all building workers. It is known that factory workers temporarily bombed out were to a large extent utilized for this purpose. However, there is a definite need for skilled building workers in connection with the reconstruction work which is usually undertaken immediately after air raids. Furthermore, so-called flying squads of mobile labor, made up of skilled and unskilled building workers, have been organized to be moved to any community under attack.[1] It has also been estimated that in July-November 1943 over 1,200,000 dwellings had suffered minor repairable damages. According to British experience, the average case of minor structural damage involves about 120 man-hours of repair work.[2] This means that a force of 150,000 is permanently occupied in making damaged dwellings habitable. Furthermore, even if new construction has been avoided, temporary wooden barracks and camps have been built to accomodate bombed-out families, and in some cases prefabricated houses have been erected.

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[1] The New York Times, 30 June 1943.

It is safe to assume that replacements in the building industries have been obtained mainly through foreigners as women can be employed only to a very limited extent in this type of work. Although isolated reports speak of foreign women

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1. R & A No.1426.
2. R & A No.1426.

employed in heavy labor, they are the exception. One report mentions "thousands of /foreign/ women engaged in restoration work in cities subject to air raids."[1] Another report indicated that wooden dwellings for bombed-out families were constructed in the outskirts of Hamburg, in May 1943, by foreign labor, both men and women, from eastern Europe.[2]

There are no recent estimates as to the total number of foreign construction workers in the Reich. In 1941, of a total of 1,049,800 non-agricultural foreign workers, 212,000 were construction workers (20.2 percent).[3]

According to BEW information, in 1942 building workers constituted 19.5 percent of the non-agricultural civilian foreign workers (250,000). The MEW report for May 1943 placed their number at only 260,000 or 11.9 percent of the non-agricultural foreign workers (civilians and prisoners of war).

As has been done previously, some indication of the number of construction workers has also been obtained by determining the percentage of building workers among the total number of workers of a given nationality, in view of the available statistics for Belgian and Dutch workers. As in previous cases, however, it must be borne in mind that they refer to the former occupation of the workers and not to their actual occupation in Germany (see Part One, pp. 33, 37, 38).

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[1] Radio Moscow, in English to North America, FCC, 11 September 1942.

[2] R & A No.1426.

[3] MEW, IDW Material, early 1941.

The Belgian data indicate that out of a total of 574,476 non-agricultural workers, there were 92,326 building workers and 37,736 "road builders and unskilled workers." It can be assumed that these unskilled workers were also mainly construction workers, especially as there were only 12 women among them. Thus, there would be a total of 130,062 construction workers, or 22.6 percent of the non-agricultural labor force.

The Dutch statistics contain two sets of figures: the first, referring to the period up to March 1942, places the number of construction workers among the 209,593 non-agricultural workers at 60,371. This represents 28.8 percent of the total non-agricultural labor force. Later data on the period between March 1942 and September 1943 indicate that there were 25,026 construction workers among a total of 198,485 non-agricultural workers, or 12.6 percent.

These two percentages show a marked decrease in the number of Dutch construction workers sent to Germany after March 1942. This trend, however, cannot be considered as characteristic of building workers in general. As a matter of fact, the numbers of Dutch construction workers who had been sent in

1940-42 were extremely high because Germany was particularly anxious to make full use of the large percentage of skilled building workers, which the Netherlands were then in a position to supply. The very large contingents sent out in the beginning, however, partly exhausted the available supply, with the result that later quotas had to be reduced. It, therefore, seems preferable to consider the period from early 1941 up to September 1943 as a whole, rather than to attempt the interpretation of a trend which was conditioned by characteristics peculiar to the Dutch labor market. During the entire period under consideration, there were 85,397 building workers sent to Germany, out of a total of 408,079 non-agricultural workers whose occupational background is known. These building workers represent 20.3 percent of the Dutch non-agricultural workers sent to Germany.

Although these two examples do not constitute a thoroughly satisfactory test case, they may be utilized as a provisional guide. If some 20 percent of the non-agricultural workers are employed in construction work, it would seem that approximately one million foreigners were employed in construction work. According to the German census of 1939, there were at that time some 3,500,000 employed in building, including stone and glass industries. Excluding the latter industries, 2,700,000 persons were employed in construction, of which number 2,300,000 were workers, as distinguished from self-employed. The following statement contained in the report on The German Housing Position 1939-1943 (R & A No.1426) refers to these 2,300,000 persons:

"According to German sources, between September 1939 and April 1940 one-fourth of all building workers were drafted into the armed services. A similar proportion of the workers in the building trade were drawn away to other industries. By mid-1940, the number of building workers available for construction work was 1,000,000, or half as many as in the preceding year."

There can be no doubt that, in the years which followed, the draft of German building workers in all branches of this industry continued. The only exception is found in the glass industry where, according to Radio Hilversum of 31 July 1943, although half of the workers had been called up for military service, the pre-war level had been maintained thanks to the introduction of foreign civilian workers and prisoners of war. It must be taken into account, however, that the industry employed only 130,000 persons before the war, of whom 33,000 or 25 percent were women.

It cannot be assumed that other branches of construction have maintained their pre-war size. In a previous OSS estimate[1] the total number of persons employed in all branches of construction as of the end of 1943 was only 2,500,000. This estimate takes into account the curtailment of the building trades to their lowest limits. As mentioned above, according to the German census there were in 1939 some 3,500,000 employed in building; including only some 200,000 women. Even if the total is reduced by 1,000,000, the Germans faced the problem of replacing an important part of the remaining 2,300,000 male building workers. It could not to any considerable extent be done through the utilization of female labor. The number of employable veteran workers in the building trades is limited because of the nature of this work. Thus, a mass employment of foreign labor was unavoidable, and an estimate of 1 million foreigners to fill the gaps in the building trades appears as a reasonable one. This relatively high estimate is compatible with the character of this trade which requires great masses of unskilled male workers. After agriculture, it was, therefore, the first occupation to which large numbers of prisoners of war and civilian foreign workers were diverted, and it has remained one of the main fields for the employment of hundreds of thousands of untrained men.

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[1] R & A No.1788

VII. OTHER INDUSTRY

Under this heading are included the various industries which do not fall into the categories already treated. These industries, following the German statistics of 1939, are: textile; paper; printing; leather and linoleum; rubber and asbestos goods; wood; musical instruments and toys; clothing; food, tobacco, liquor; and public utilities. Also included are persons without definite occupation.

In 1939 these industries employed a total of some 6,700,000. After the outbreak of war there was a sharp decline, as some of them were almost entirely eliminated, while others were greatly curtailed. It has been estimated that in 1943 there was a total of only 3,900,000 workers in these industries.[1]

There are several reasons for assuming that there was no widespread employment of foreigners in these categories. In the first place, in utilizing the labor reserves of occupied or allied countries, the German authorities have given preference to those industries most intimately connected with the war effort. There are numerous reports showing that even highly skilled foreign workers, for example those in the textile industry, have been utilized in the German armament industry.

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1. R & A No. 1788.

In the second place, the percentage of female workers in these industries is very high, thus greatly reducing the necessity for replacement. As a matter of fact, women have only to a very small extent been replaced by foreigners. Of the 6,700,000 pre-war workers employed in "other industry," 2,800,000 were women. At present the total number of workers in these industries is estimated at 3,900,000.

The rate of decrease was not the same for all groups, and in some groups men could not be replaced by women. Furthermore, it was frequently impossible to shift workers from non-essential to essential industries. However, even if it is assumed that half a million of the pre-war women workers left the category of "other industry," female labor would still constitute 2,300,000 out of an estimated total of 3,900,000. The remainder, or some 1,600,000, consisted of older men, newly hired women, and foreign workers. As has been stated, Germany has whenever possible tried to replace men with German women rather than with male foreigners who are badly needed for heavy work.[1]

In the third place, available data point to the scattered employment of foreigners in these industries. Individual reports are numerous covering many branches of employment and referring to all parts of Germany. Shoe making, leather processing, the fur trades, are all mentioned at one time or another, but the data are scattered and do not indicate the mass employment of foreign workers in any particular industry.

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[1] See p. 75 below for application of this principle in the textile and metal industries.

The data referring to textile workers are somewhat more numerous, suggesting a greater level of employment. The public utilities are also said to employ foreigners. This fact has been revealed by intelligence reports, but not by the German authorities, who for obvious reasons prefer not to emphasize it.

It can thus be assumed that the number of foreign workers employed in "other industry" hardly surpasses a few hundred thousand. No direct method of calculation has been possible. The data on the professional background of the workers sent from Belgium and the Netherlands could not be utilized in this case, because there is positive evidence that workers in the category of "other industry" (in particular textile workers) have not been employed in their former occupation.

Since the estimates for all other categories were independently obtained, it was possible to calculate the number of workers in "other industry" as a residual. All other categories together employ 7,800,000 workers, leaving for "other industry" 500,000 out of a total of 8,300,000 workers. This figure is comparable in order of magnitude with that suggested by available information, and represents 9.4 percent of the non-agricultural foreign workers.

VIII. DOMESTICS

The increased utilization of female labor in German factories left a large gap in the ranks of German domestic servants. Not only did a considerable number of servants shift to factory work, but numerous housewives and female members of the household also accepted work outside their homes, thus creating an increased demand for domestic servants.

The German authorities promoted the shift from home to factory, especially in the cases of women who could be efficiently employed in the armament industry and also be replaced in their homes by those less suited for factory work. The allotment of domestic servants was limited to cases in which real need could be established. In a German commentary on the compulsory employment of women in war-essential industries, it was stressed that no inflexible criterion could be established on which to base permission to employ domestic servants. The comment stated:

"The decisive factors in judging an individual case will be: the work contribution of the housewife on the one hand and on the other, the volume of indispensable work in the home as far as children and sick or handicapped family members are concerned."[1]

Obviously, the easiest remedy for lack of servants was the use of foreign female labor. Numerous individual reports from practically every town and village in Germany mention the employment of foreign girls and women in German households. There have been reports of the existence of camps where girls brought to Germany are housed temporarily. Housewives with permission from the German authorities can come to these camps and choose their maids.

On 21 April 1942 a Nazi radio broadcast reported that of the 470,000 foreign women employed in Germany, 50,000 were domestics.[2] Since that time there has been a tremendous increase, as the result of an intense recruitment drive for domestics, so that the number of women from the occupied eastern territories reached about 400,000.[3]

The German Census of 1939 placed the total number of those employed in domestic service at 1,522,000. It has been estimated that this number has been maintained.[4] This is in line with an article in the Schlesische Tageszeitung of 23 March 1944 which speaks of 80,000 domestics for the province of Silesia; the overwhelming majority of which can be attributed to Lower Silesia.

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[1] Hildebrandt, Dr. Hubert and Ruedig, Dr. Walter. Die Mobilisierung von Arbeitsreserven, Muenchen, Berlin 1943.
[2] FCC, 21 April 1942.
[3] Maaseudun Televaismus, 23 March 1943.
[4] R & A No. 1788.

In order to maintain the pre-war number of servants, a large number of foreign workers was necessary. As stated, there are numerous reports on foreign maids in Germany. However, almost all of them refer to women and girls from the East (the Ukraine, Russia, and Poland). Therefore, it seems reasonable to consider that the 400,000 women from the eastern territories constitute the bulk of the foreign domestics in Germany, so that 500,000 would be a fair estimate of their total number.

IX. HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS

Among the various groups engaged in personal services, only that of the hotel and restaurant industry employs a great number of foreign workers. Although foreign workers are also mentioned in various other groups, they are not of great weight in view of the comparatively small number of people employed in these occupations.

According to the German census of 1939 there were 869,021 persons occupied in the hotel and restaurant industry. However, the vast majority of such establishments were small country inns which were managed by the family, particularly by women and older people. Statistics show that of the 869,021 persons employed in the hotel and restaurant industry, 232,479 were self-employed and 191,589 were family members, so that only a limited number of them will have been replaced by foreign workers.

Thus the potential field of employment for foreign workers was among the some 400,000 to 500,000 workers employed in this trade, many of whom had been drafted or shifted to industry. The manpower problem faced by hotels and restaurants was often solved by leaving unreplaced those who had left the trade, thus lowering the standards of service. This practice probably prevailed in the small inns. In big cities and industrial centers, however, the more widespread use of hotel and restaurant facilities offset all possible savings in manpower. At a meeting of German caterers, it was reported that 10,000,000 Germans eat their meals in restaurants.[1] Recently, Esser, the Secretary of State for Tourist Traffic, stated that as many as 15,000,000 Germans are served in restaurants each day.[2] Taking into account both the fact that many eat only one meal a day in a restaurant, and the wartime reduction in service, this would require the services of over half a million persons. Of this number some 400,000 would be hired help in view of the large number of small family-managed inns even in cities and industrial centers.

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[1] *Nya Dagligt Allehanda*, 29 October 1943.
[2] *Berliner Lokal Anzeiger*, 6 April 1944.

In Berlin, observers have been impressed by the large numbers of foreign (French and Italian) waiters.[1] Numerous Polish waiters and particularly waitresses have been brought to Bavaria, the Rhineland, and Silesia.[2] Italian waiters have been noted in Leipzig.[3] Among the Belgians sent to Germany there were 4,841 hotel and restaurant workers.[4] In 1942 some 10,000 Italian workers engaged in the catering profession were reportedly sent to Germany.[5] The Berlin correspondent of Socialdemokraten (28 August 1942) reported that 30,000 Ukrainians were employed as cooks and maids in German restaurants and hotels as of March 1942. He added that this number was insufficient. At the above-mentioned meeting of German caterers, it was announced that Ukrainian and Italian girls were being brought in to relieve the waitress shortage.[6]

It must be emphasized, however, that this introduction of foreign workers came relatively late and was not so widespread as some of these reports seem to infer. It has always been customary to have numerous foreign waiters in the large city restaurants. In smaller and less cosmopolitan towns, foreign waiters were a novelty and their introduction proceeded slowly. Thus an article in the Rheinische Landeszeitung (Dusseldorf) of 20 February 1944, quoting the head of the Dusseldorf Gau Economic Chamber, spoke of the fact that foreigners had to be introduced because of the shortage of trained help, and referred to this as a recent measure. In addition, this article stressed the necessity for the minimum patronage of restaurants because of the many difficulties faced by the trade.

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[1] Sydsvenska Dagbladet, 9 January 1944.
[2] Litzmannstaedter Zeitung, 5 January 1944.
[3] Arbeteren, 2 July 1943.
[4] See Part One, p. 33; cf. also R & A No. 1506.
[5] CID 25881, 1 December 1942.
[6] Nya Dagligt Allehanda, 29 October 1943.

Considering Germany as a whole, the importance of the number of foreigners in this trade, therefore, is not very great. An estimated total of 100,000 foreign workers, or 25 percent of the total number of workers employed in hotels and restaurants appears to be a reasonable one.

X. SUMMARY OF OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Table 3 on the following page summarizes the estimates presented in the separate preceding sections of the occupational distribution of foreign workers in Germany.

Table 3. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN WORKERS IN GERMANY
(Reich Territory as of May 1939)

	Total estimated labor force (German and non-German) as of January 1944:	Estimated breakdown of foreign labor force:			
Occupation	Number[a] (in millions)	Number[b] (in millions)	Percent of all workers in given occupation	Percent of all foreign workers	Percent of all non-agricultural foreign workers
Agriculture	11.6	3.0	26	36	...
Metals and chemicals	7.5	2.3	31	28	44[c]
Mining	1.0	.3	30	4	6
Transportation	2.2	.6	27	7	11
Construction	2.5	1.0	40	12	19
Other industry	3.9	.5	13	6	9
Domestics	1.6	.5	31	6	9
Hotels and Restaurants	.4[d]	.1	25	1	2
Occupations in which foreigners not employed	7.9	..	..	..	..
Total	38.6	8.3	27[e]	100	100

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a. Estimate of Population and Manpower Section (R & A No. 1788).
b. Estimate of Research Bureau on Population Movements
c. Rounded off from 43.4% to 44% to eliminate errors caused by omitting decimals throughout the series
d. Category substituted for "personal service" and based on German Census of 1939, covering only hotel and restaurant employees excluding self-employed
e. Average percentage of foreigners in total labor force

PART THREE

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN WORKERS IN GERMANY

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Contents

Part Three deals with the geographical distribution of foreign labor in Germany, according to the customary divisions into Länder and Provinzen used by the German Census of May 1939.

For purposes of simplification, however, the term "province" has been used throughout this report for both administrative divisions.

B. Territory Under Review

As in Part Two, the territory considered is limited to Greater Germany as of May 1939, which includes Austria and Sudetenland. This was necessitated by the close connection between the second and the third parts of this report. (See p.112)

C. Sources

The same sources as utilized for Part Two (see p. 61) have been used here. In addition some data on prisoners of war were derived form the Prisoners of War Bulletin published by the American Red Cross. A report prepared by B. F. Heine for the British Minstry of Economic Warfare and other MEW studies were also utilized.

II. METHODS OF ESTIMATE

A. Direct Methods

The only available German figures on the number of foreign workers within a large territorial unit refer to two Gaue: Südhannover-Braunschweig and Oberdonau.

The Hannoversche Zeitung of 8/9 May 1943, reported 300,000 workers in Gau Südhannover-Braunschweig. This Gau contains part of the province of Hannover and all of Braunschweig.

In July 1943 it was reported that there were 360,000 foreign workers in Gau Oberdonau. Its Gauleiter mentioned the fact that this Gau had the highest quota of foreigners and prisoners (36 percent of the population) of all the Reich Gaue.

Another official statement refers to the city of Frankfurt (Main) where, according to a statement of the Chief of Police, quoted in a special British report on political and industrial conditions in Germany, 50,000 foreign workers were employed in the fall of 1943.

Although unofficial references and estimates are somewhat more numerous, they always refer to a very limited area, usually a city. Thus 100,000 foreign workers were reported in Köln; Kiel is reported to have a similar number, according to a refugee trade union leader. Estimates for Berlin are numerous and contradictory, ranging from one to two million; a recent estimate, that of a Swedish traveller, was 900,000.

These estimates are of unequal value. Other data on the same localities often fail to support the figures mentioned. Austria is the only exception in this regard. The total estimate of 1,500,000 foreign workers, which originates with an Austrian industrialist, is corroborated by the abundance and character of available data, indicating an exceedingly high level of employment of foreigners in this region.

In all other cases it has, however, not been possible to base total estimates on the available figures, because of their scarcity and their unreliability. In any serious evaluation, these figures can only serve an auxiliary function.

Non-numerical data were too casual in character to be utilized as a basis of estimate.

B. Indirect Methods of Estimate

In the absence of satisfactory direct data, it was necessary to devise a method by which a relatively reliable estimate of the distribution of foreign labor could be obtained.

Since foreign workers and war prisoners have been introduced to replace and supplement the German labor force, their geographical distribution depends mainly on the following two factors: the location of the German workers who have been replaced and supplemented, and the extent to which foreign workers were used for this purpose. The rate of replacement is determined by factors (sex, age, and occupation) common to the entire territory under review, as well as by conditions specific to each part.

Aside from the purely local factors which affect the employment of foreign labor, the present calculations are based on two series of figures:

(1) Figures on the pre-war geographical distribution of Germany's working population, according to occupation and sex;

(2) The number of foreign workers and prisoners of war in various occupational groups, as based on Part Two of this report.

The method is based on the premise that there is a correlation between the distribution of Germany's foreign labor force and the distribution of Germany's working population.

Data on the geographical distribution of Germany's working population and their distribution by occupation, sex, and character of employment, are available for May 1939, the date of the last German Census.

In utilizing this material, however, the great wartime demographic and occupational shifting of population must be borne in mind.

It must be also taken into account that there are large groups of the working population (officials, merchants, and many others) in which foreign workers are not represented. Furthermore, the number of "workers" alone could not serve as a guide in view of the fact that foreign labor was utilized to replace self-employed persons and their working family members (particularly in agriculture), as well as hired help.

It therefore seemed expedient to choose as a yardstick the geographical distribution of the various occupational groups in which foreigners are employed. This does not infer that the geographical distribution of foreign labor of a certain occupation is always proportional to the total number of workers employed in the same occupation in the given area. But it can be said that the geographical distribution of German workers of a given occupation probably presents the closest approximation of the geographical distribution of foreigners employed in the same occupational group.

The procedure has been as follows:

Utilizing on the one hand the numbers of foreign workers employed in the main occupational groups (agriculture, metals and chemicals, mining, transportation, construction, other industry, domestic service, hotel and restaurant workers), as estimated in Part Two of this report, and on the other hand the statistics of the Census of May 1939 giving the occupational breakdown for each province, the total number of foreign workers employed in a given occupation has been distributed proportionally to the geographical distribution of the corresponding occupational group, as shown by the Census of 1939. In this way there was obtained for each province a provisional estimate of the number of foreigners employed in each of the eight occupational groups. The total sum of these eight figures as calculated for every province gave the "total calculated figure" of foreign workers in the province.

No occupational breakdown of the foreign workers in each province has been attempted, since the present method is too inflexible for this purpose. The calculated figures for the various occupational groups in each province are of interest only for obtaining the total foreign labor force in a province, but have little value as individual estimates. Furthermore, the considerations on which the adjustment of the calculated figures were based (see p. 118) were of so general a character that they could only be applied to the total calculated figure.

In the case of agricultural workers it was necessary to apply a variant of the above indirect method. The Census figures can be better applied to the geographical distribution of agricultural than to non-agricultural workers. Agriculture is the most stable element of the national economy, and the one most dependent on natural factors. Since 1939 the total number of agricultural workers has hardly increased. In any case, agricultural development has been more uniform throughout the whole of Germany than has the development of other branches of the Reich's economy.

Agricultural employment, however, presented another problem. There is evidence of the employment of foreigners both on small farms and large estates. However, it seems to be more widespread in the latter because of the mass of work still done on small farms by family members (old people, children, and particularly women). And although numerous village girls have migrated to the city during the war to be employed in industry, women form as much as one half of the total number of persons employed in agriculture, and they have to a much lesser degree been replaced by foreigners. Therefore it seemed advisable to calculate the geographical distribution of foreign labor, not according to the total number of persons employed in agriculture, but according to the number of males employed in this occupation. Other factors such as type of cultivation or activity (e.g. forestry, cattle breeding) may also influence the scale of employment of foreign workers, but their influence is too contradictory and difficult to evaluate to be taken into account.

C. The Case of Austria and Sudetenland

The method of calculation described above could hardly be applied to Austria. Germany's preparations for war were certainly under way by 1935. At the time of the 1939 Census her war industry was in full swing, having already produced a shift of the working population to the new industrial areas. (See p. 119).

In Austria there was no political basis for the launching of a war industry until Anschluss in March 1938, and even then Germany's war-time industrial program took some time to get under way. The immediate result of Anschluss was the migration of Austrian unemployed into the Old Reich in search of bread and work. Taking into account the time necessary for the reorganization of the annexed country and other preliminary preparation, it can be said that Austria's war industry was not started until the eve of the war. As a matter of fact, Austria's tremendous new industry is actually a wartime development. Thus the data contained in the 1939 Census are not at all representative of Austria today, and can hardly reflect her share in Germany's economy.

Nor can the percentage of the foreign workers employed in the main occupational groups as estimated in Part Two of this report be applied to Austria. In Austria, this percentage is far above average. (According to a reliable Military Intelligence report from Istanbul, 70 percent of the factory workers are foreign.) The scale of employment of foreign workers is usually higher in newly constructed plants requiring completely new staffs, than in old plants where it is only a question of replacing or supplementing standing personnel. In Austria the quota of newly erected factories is especially high. Vienna and its suburbs have been radically transformed. An entirely new industrial region has grown up in the Linz area, and on a smaller scale in Steyr. It is therefore likely that, apart from the managing and supervising personnel, foreigners constitute the majority of workers in the new factories. The proximity of some of the countries in which foreign workers are recruited facilitated their introduction. It should also be borne in mind that for many of these nationals, migration for work was usual.

In Austria, not only the war industries, but also "other industry" saw increased activity. The shoe industry for instance, which does not cater exclusively to army needs, has been producing at capacity and even exporting to the Balkans. This is also true of the textile and clothing industries.

Another important factor was the evacuation of German plants from bombed areas. The bulk of this evacuation, insofar as it remained within the limits of the Greater Reich, was directed to Austria. Although the importance of this evacuation should not be over-emphasized (see p. 123) it is clear that it meant an additional influx of foreign labor into Austria inasmuch as many workers (including foreigners) were evacuated together with their plants.

This tremendous industrial increase was accompanied by a similar expansion in building and transportation. Additional masses of labor were needed for the construction of fortifications in the Alps.

The presence of a huge mass of foreign laborers is also evident from the available data which are exceptionally numerous for this area, and abound in details as to the location and numbers of foreign workers. According to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung of 13 November 1943, 80 percent of the workers in Vienna's war factories are foreigners. As has been noted, 360,000 foreign workers have been reported in Gau Oberdonau (see p. 108); Linz is said to have 168,000. Eighty thousand were working on the Brenner fortifications. In view of the tremendous industrial development and the available data, the reported figure of 1,500,000 workers and war prisoners in Austria is acceptable. This number includes both agricultural and non-agricultural workers. As to agriculture, where there is no reason to assume more than the usual percentage of foreigners, their number has been calculated in the same way as for the Old Reich, that is on the basis of the 1939 Census. There is thus obtained a figure of 425,000 foreign agricultural workers, leaving 1,075,000 as the number of non-agricultural workers.

It would seem that Sudetenland, which was annexed by Germany on 1 October 1939, would present the same peculiarity as Austria, thus precluding the calculation of the number of foreign workers on the basis of the 1939 Census.

However, the available data, both on the economic development of this territory and on the presence of foreign workers, indicate that the level of employment of foreign labor in Sudetenland, while above the average Old Reich province, does not compare with that of Austria. The most remarkable feature is the tremendous growth of the Hermann Goering combine in the triangle formed by the localities of Brüx-Düx-Maltern; these plants are reported to employ some 40,000 foreigners.

The total figure for Sudetenland, calculated by the present method, is 275,000 foreign workers, 125,000 of whom are employed in agriculture. It seemed appropriate to increase the number of non-agricultural workers by 25,000, giving a total estimate of 300,000 for this area.

D. Adjustment of the Calculated Figures

After deducting the foreign workers and prisoners of war employed in Austria and Sudetenland, the number of foreign workers in the Old Reich is estimated to be 6,500,000. Their geographical distribution has been calculated by the method outlined above (see p. 109).

It was necessary to adjust the "calculated figure" obtained for each province as follows:

1. Adjustment to the Wartime Economic Development. Despite the great economic development which has taken place in Germany since May 1939, the utilization of the 1939 Census data would not imply any error if the development had been uniform throughout the entire territory of the Reich. As this was not so, the calculated figures had to be adjusted to the specific situation in each of the provinces,-that is, they had to be increased where the industrial development was above average for the Reich, and decreased where it was below the average.

This adjustment to wartime changes had to be kept within bounds. In particular the stability of the main factors of economic life had to be borne in mind. Not only in agriculture, but also to a great extent in industry, the geographical distribution of a working population is based on natural factors. And what has been added by human hands in the course of a century can hardly be overcome in three or four years by economic revolution.

Germany's war preparation began long before 1939. The Germans attempted to build a new industrial region in central Germany which, in addition to other advantages, seemed to offer the greatest security in the event of war. Furthermore both for political and economic reasons they furthered the industrial development of the eastern part of the Reich. Nevertheless a comparison of the Censuses of 1933 and 1939 shows only a relatively small change in the geographical distribution of the working population. There is every reason to assume that since 1939 the changes have also been confined to these same regions. The wartime development was actually a continuation of pre-war trends. Particularly in view of the phenomenon of the new Austrian industry, representing a tremendous investment in capital and manpower, it is unlikely that projects of such scale could be multiplied, even in a planned economy. For these reasons, changes in the calculated figures to account for wartime changes were of a minor character.

2. Adjustment to the Specific Data on Foreign Labor. The hypothesis of an equal proportion of employment of foreign workers of the same occupation in various regions is a reasonable one. But it is only a hypothesis and must be rejected if found to contradict specific data referring to a given province.

Significant source material on foreign labor has been summarized in the Appendix to this section. These figures are of variable reliability ranging from loose estimates to specific official reports. In addition there are data of a general character which might indirectly be an indication of the strength of the foreign labor force in a given locality. In this connection labor camps, whenever their location is known, have been listed. However, as a rule, only labor camps for civilian workers have been given, because prisoner camps are only of interest if connected with working detachments of prisoners. The distribution of prisoner camps throughout the Reich was primarily on a military administrative basis. Subsequently, the prisoners were detached to work in districts where they were needed. Thus it does not follow that prisoners are employed in the same destrict as the one in which their camp is located.

Cultural contacts between workers and their homelands, such as reported visits of officials from their countries of origin, the nomination of special delegates, entertainment by artists, libraries, homes, sport meetings, political meetings and so on have also been included, as they give an indication of the strength of a workers' colony of a given nationality. These manifestations were, however, restricted to certain nationalities, mainly the French, Belgian, Dutch, Italian and Czech; no such indications are available for the great mass of workers from Russia, Poland, and other eastern territories.

In the case of agricultural workers the scarcity of data is mainly due to their isolated employment. The fact that agricultural workers are in small communities precludes the usual manifestations characteristic of a mass employment of foreigners in one locality.

Similar considerations apply to certain other occupational groups, especially domestics, and in part as well to transportation workers. As for building workers, the relative scarcity of material can be attributed partly to the fact that the nature of the work performed by workers in the "metals and chemicals" category is frequently not specified. There is no doubt that some of these laborers are actually construction workers, particularly in connection with the building of new branches or plants, or repair work after bombings.

As has been stated, the available material as a whole is of so casual a nature and of such unequal value that it could not be used as the basis for a direct estimate of the number of foreign workers. However, it was of considerable use in checking and improving the results obtained by the present indirect method. In particular, there are thousands of individual references which have not been quoted in the summary, but which have contributed to the general picture of the distribution of foreign workers over the territory of the Reich.

3. Evacuation of Bombed Areas. The influence of Allied bombings presented a special problem. On the one hand it resulted in the additional employment of construction workers to clear away the debris and to rebuild dwellings; foreign labor has been largely utilized for these purposes. (See p. 90). On the other

hand the destruction and evacuation of factories decreased the number of locally employed workers. However, the importance of this factor should not be overestimated. The unemployment resulting from the disruption of a normal factory was often balanced by the need for reconstruction workers. Evacuation was as a rule confined to the non-working population, mainly mothers and children. Workers have been ordered to stay on their jobs. Furthermore, evacuation is of interest in this connection only if a factory is removed beyond the limits of its home province. Lately, in view of the disrupted transportation system, long-distance evacuation has become more and more difficult. Therefore, the latest development shows a trend towards the distribution of industry in the countryside surrounding the bombed area. On the whole, this type of evacuation has been the more frequent one. A noticeable shifting of labor, and in particular of unskilled foreign labor, from one part of the Reich to another was seldom produced. Austria was the greatest recipient of long-distance evacuation, a fact which has been taken into account in accepting the high figure of foreign labor reported for Austria.

E. Test for Method of Estimate. The results obtained for each of the provinces by the application of the indirect method are certainly only approximations and in many cases are subject to essential corrections. An attempt was made to test the validity of the method by comparing calculated results for a given province with published German figures. However, such figures, covering a large territorial unit, were only available for two Gaue, Oberdonau and Südhannover-Braunschweig.

Gau Oberdonau could not be used for purposes of testing because it is part of Austria which is treated as an entity in this report. Further, as was indicated above, Austria is treated as a special case.

The only possibility was to utilize Gau Südhannover-Braunschweig, for which the Hannoversche Zeitung of 8/9 May 1943 gave the number of foreign workers as 300,000. This particular Gau represents a very difficult case for comparison, since it is composed of parts of two provinces, Hannover and Braunschweig. Thus the detailed occupational statistics of the 1939 Census, inasmuch as they refer to the old administrative divisions, could not be utilized here for a direct comparison.

An attempt was therefore made to calculate the number of workers in Gau Südhannover-Braunschweig, first according to hypothetical alternate methods and finally by following as closely as possible the method used in this report. This had of necessity to be a rough calculation because the detailed occupational statistics could not be utilized. Following are several ways of establishing indirectly the number of foreign workers in this Gau:

The population of Gau Südhannover-Braunschweig according to the Census of May 1939 is 2,137,000. A calculation based on the assumption that the geographical distribution of the total foreign labor force of 6,500,000 is proportional to the distribution of the total population of 69,460,000 would give only 200,000 foreign workers for this Gau.

A closer approach could be obtained by a calculation based on the working population. Unfortunately, there are no data on the working population of the new Gaue but only on the provinces. Gau Südhannover-Braunschweig includes Land Braunschweig and the southern part of the province of Hannover, the rest of the province belonging to the Gaue Osthannover and Weser-Ems. For Braunschweig, the number of foreign workers if calculated proportionally to the working population, would be 57,500. For the whole province of Hannover, the figure obtained in the same way would be 350,000. For purposes of distributing this number between southern Hannover and the rest of the Hannover province only the general population figures are available. The southern part of the Hannover province, belonging to Südhannover-Braunschweig, had 1,500,000 inhabitants as compared to 1,800,000 in the parts belonging to Osthannover and Weser-Ems; thus 45 percent of the population of Hannover province belongs to Südhannover-Braunschweig. Distributing the number of foreign workers proportionally to the number of inhabitants, would give us 157,500 for that part of the Hannover province which is included in Gau Südhannover-Braunschweig. To this number must be added the 57,500 foreign workers in Braunschweig. The total for the Gau would thus be 215,000 foreign workers. This estimate, based partly on the figures for the working population and partly on the total population, is closer to the reported figure of 300,000 foreign workers than the first result based only on the general population.

Using the method adopted in this report, the estimate for Braunschweig is 75,000 foreign workers, and for the whole province of Hannover it is 400,000. The distribution of foreign workers between the parts of the province must again be calculated on the basis of general population figures. Thus, the estimate for the southern part of the province is 45 percent of 400,000, or 180,000. Adding the 75,000 workers in Braunschweig, we obtain a total of 255,000 foreign workers which comes closest to the reported figure of 300,000.

It must be emphasized that the figure of 255,000 has been only partly derived through the method of calculation used in general in this report. In order to obtain the percentage of the 400,000 foreign workers located in the southern part of the province, the general population data were used. The assumption that the distribution of foreign workers within the province of Hannover was proportional to the total number of inhabitants is known to be invalid. It is known that industrial expansion was much more considerable in the southern part of Hannover than elsewhere in the province, and that the acceptance of 45 percent as the proportion of foreign workers in southern Hannover is therefore an understatement. Had the data been available to permit the application of the method adopted, it would undoubtedly have yielded a result substantially closer to the reported figure of 300,000.

III. ESTIMATE OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The estimates of the number of foreign workers in Germany by administrative divisions, as developed by the methods indicated above, are presented in Table 1 on the following page.

Table 1. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FOREIGN WORKERS (CIVILIANS AND PRISONERS OF WAR) IN GERMANY BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS (FEBRUARY 1944)

Area	Agricultural	Total (including agricultural)
Berlin-Brandenburg	150,000	700,000
Ostpreussen	130,000	225,000
Pommern	170,000	250,000
Schlesien	200,000	400,000
Provinz Sachsen	125,000	375,000
Schleswig-Holstein	70,000	160,000
Hannover mit Schaumburg-Lippe	180,000	400,000
Westfalen mit Lippe	120,000	500,000
Hessen-Nassau	80,000	230,000
Rheinprovinz	175,000	700,000
Bayern rechts des Rheins	400,000	700,000
Bayern links des Rheins	40,000	125,000
Land Sachsen	90,000	450,000
Württemberg mit Hohenzollerische Lande	130,000	300,000
Baden	100,000	200,000
Thüringen	60,000	150,000
Hessen	50,000	100,000
Hamburg	5,000	125,000
Mecklenburg	60,000	100,000
Oldenburg	30,000	50,000
Braunschweig	15,000	75,000
Bremen		50,000
Anhalt	10,000	60,000
Saarland	10,000	75,000
Ostmark	425,000	1,500,000
Sudetenland	125,000	300,000
Total	3,000,000	8,300,000

Appendix A.

Source Material on the Location of Foreign Workers in Germany

BERLIN - BRANDENBURG

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name of type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
900,000	Various	Berlin			According to a Swedish traveller	Dagens Nyheter, 18 March 1944
2,000,000	Various	Berlin area			(Unreliable informant)	OSS
35,000	Dutch	Berlin area				Dutch clerical newspaper, 23 July 1943
800	Slovaks	Berlin				Gardista, 30 November 1943
2,000	Danish	Berlin			Had previously numbered 8,000	Nationale Tidende, 16 January 1944
2,500	Italian	Berlin			Attend meeting	Escres, 20 September 1943
26,000	Belgian	Berlin			At present number probably 40,000	Cassandre, 15 November 1942

BERLIN-BRANDENBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
3,000	Various	Berlin			In work camp; nationals of 14 different countries	NPD, 4 March 1943
16,000	Various	Small town near Berlin			September 1943	OSS
	French	Berlin			Were given 12,500 movie tickets and 3,000 tickets for steamer trip	Radio Vichy, 1 October 1943
	Belgian	Berlin			Artists entertain	Le Soir, 20 October 1943
	Walloon	Gau Berlin			Delegate nominated	L'Effort Wallon, 10 January 1943
	Flemish	Berlin			Entertained by artists from Kraft durch Freude	NDZ, 17 November 1943
	Walloon	Berlin			Visited by deputy chief of UTMI	Brüsseler Zeitung, 13 February 1944
	Dutch	(Berlin (Spandau			Sports meeting	Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, 6 December 1943

BERLIN-BRANDENBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Czech				Artists entertain	Narodni Prace 14 February 1943
	Croat	Berlin			Own library	Hrvatski Narod, 20 July 1943
	Serb	Berlin			Home for workers	National Zeitung, (Essen) 2 July 1943
800	Ukrainian	Berlin			Live in work camp	OSS
60	French	Berlin suburbs	One of the largest factories			OSS
	Russian) Ukrainian) Russian PW) Italian PW*	Berlin			Barracks destroyed in air raid	Dagens Nyheter, 25 November 1943
1,000	Belgian Dutch Czech	Berlin				OSS
50	Algerian	Berlin				OSS
	Moroccan	Berlin				Aftonbladet, 15 January 1944

BERLIN-BRANDENBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Czech	Lichtenrode			Workers camp called Reichspostdirektionslager	Czech Ministry of Social Welfare, London December 1939
	Czech	Haselhorst	Siemens		Workers camp called Siemenslager	Czech Ministry of Social Welfare, London December 1939
	Czech		Argus Motorenwerks		Workers camp	Czech Ministry of Social Welfare, London December 1939
400-500	Czech	Malchow			Workers camp	Narodni Prace 14 February 1943
170	Czech	Grunewald			Workers	Narodni Prace 14 February 1943
200	French	Berlin			Women; housed in a theatre	Faschismus, 24 Feburary 1943
150	Walloon	Spandau			Workers camp	OSS

BERLIN-BRANDENBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Italian	Berlin			Workers camp called Str. Lager 93 BIC 6	OSS
	Dutch	Borsigwalde			Workers camp	OSS
		Tempelhof			Workers camp	Svenska Dagbladet, 16 October 1943
	Slovak	Märkische Heide			Workers settlement	Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung, 25 December 1942
	Serb	Lüneburger Heide			Large workers camp	Novo Vreme, 22 April 1943
	Russian	Berlin			Camp for eminent prisoners (including sons of Stalin and Molotov	Journal de Geneve, 20 October 1943
	Russian	Velten			2 workers camps	OSS
	French	Velten			Workers camps	OSS
	Various	Potsdam) Oranienburg) Genzhagen)			Numerous foreigners	OSS

BERLIN-BRANDENBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
1,300	Dutch	Potsdam			Attend meeting	Volk en Vaderland, 21 June 1943
	French	Brandenburg province			200 delegates attend meeting	Radio Vichy, 28 April 1943
	Walloon	Brandenburg province			Delegate nominated	L'Effort Wallon, 10 January 1943
	Czech	Brandenburg province			Gauverbindungsstelle established	Narodni Prace 10 April 1943
	Italian	Brandenburg province			Camp for interned troops	Stampa, 6 November 1943
Several thousand	French) Russian)PW Yugoslav)	Brandenburg province			Stalag IIIA several thousands in working detachments; hundreds of sick and disabled in camp workshop and offices	OSS
	Dutch	Christianstadt am Bober			Workers camp	OSS
	Dutch	Treuenbrietzen				OSS

BERLIN-BRANDENBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Italians	Fehrbellin) Fürstenwalde) Lausitz)				OSS
	Russian	Starenow near Perleberg				News Digest 10 September 1943
	Yugoslav	Guben				OSS
	Belgian	Teltow Rathenow				OSS
	Dutch	Biesenthal				Van Honk, 17 November 1943
	Eastern Polish	Cottbus				OSS
	Flemish	Brandenburg (city)				De Vlaamsche Post, 10 January 1943
90,000(?)	Various	Berlin	Siemens		Unreliable report (Swedish traveller)	OSS
		Berlin	Siemens		10 percent of workers foreigners (report from former employee)	OSS

BERLIN-BRANDENBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
100	(French (Belgian	Berlin	Siemens	Construction of measuring instruments	Among total of 3,000 workers	OSS
100	French	Berlin	Siemens	Work on high power switch equipment in Schuckert plant	Among total of 1,500 workers	OSS
500	French	Berlin	Siemens	In foundry		OSS
200	Dutch and French	Berlin	Siemens	On power transmission equipment	1,800 Germans in that section	OSS
100	French	Berlin	Siemens (Schuckert plant)	Tension powerline plant	Among total of 1,800 workers	OSS
1,400 (?)	(Russian (French	Jungfernheide	Siemens (Wernerwerk)		Mainly women	OSS
	Belgian	Siemensstadt	Siemens (Siemens Schuckert Kabelwerke)			OSS
2,500	French	Southeast of Berlin	Electrical installations factory		Possibly Siemens	OSS
1,200	Czech	Berlin	Allgemeine Elektrizitätsgesellschaft (AEG)		Housed in 4 camps of 300 workers each	Narodni Prace 14 February 1944

BERLIN-BRANDENBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
150	Dutch	Treptow	AEG		Among total of 2,000 workers	OSS
	French	Berlin	Heine (propeller construction company)		Employs 1,000 German workers	OSS
80	(French (Belgian	Berlin	Osram (Electric light bulb plant)		Employs total of 1,000 workers	OSS
150	(French (Dutch	Spandau	Lowe (machine tool factory)		Employs total of 1,500 workers	OSS
7,000 (?)	Various	Berlin	Messerschmidt		Doubtful information, total staff 10,000	OSS
260	French	Berlin	Rheinmetall			OSS
	Russian) French) Polish) Dutch) Spanish)	Near Velten and Tegel	Munitions, machine guns, synthetic rubber		In one section: 37 Poles, 16 Germans, 2 Russian women, 2 French	OSS
	Spanish	Spandau	Steel factory			OSS
	French	Marienfeld	Daimler Benz		Total staff 8,000 workers, "a veritable Tower of Babel"	OSS

BERLIN-BRANDENBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Bulgarian	Berlin	Berliner Maschinenfabrik		February 1943	Radio Sofia
	Belgian	Wilmensruh	Bergmann Elekritizätswerke			OSS
	French PW French) Dutch) Russian) Belgian)	Genzhagen	Daimler Benz		Total 16-20,000 workers; employ also French, Belgian, and Dutch women (March 1943)	OSS
	Dutch) Italian) Belgian)	Oranienburg	Heinschel	Metal workers	Have *Gemeinschaftslager*	OSS
	Various	Christianstadt am Bober	Dynamitwerke		Total of 30,000 workers, among them foreigners of all nationalities	OSS
	Italian	Oberschöneweide	Metallverarbeitung Paul Weiske			OSS
	Walloon	Berlin	Reichsbahn		Live in special workers camp	OSS
	Eastern	Cottbus		Railway workers		OSS
	French	Berlin		Chauffeurs, tram drivers, conductors		Svenska Dagbladet, 9 January 1944

BERLIN-BRANDENBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
200	Dutch	Berlin	Reichspost	Postmen		OSS, 6 March 1944
	Czech	Berlin	Reichspost			Czech Ministry of Social Welfare
	Belgian	Berlin	Reichspost			OSS
	Italian) Czech)	Berlin		Building workers	Work on building shelters	OSS
	French PW) Russian PW) Italian PW)	Berlin			Clearing debris after air raids	Transocean, 25 November 1943
	Italian	Neukölln	Lime-kilns			OSS
6,000	Various			Domestic servants	Of 20 different nationalities	OSS (November 1942)
	Belgian	Berlin		Linotypists		OSS (February 1944)
		Brandenburg (City)		Watchmen and firemen		
20 150	Frerch) Polish & Russian)	Lausitz	Vereinigte Lausitzer Gaswerke			OSS

BERLIN-BRANDENBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
20	French	Berlin	Siemens-Schuckert	Accountants, clerical workers		OSS
	Bulgarian	Petershagen	Eugen Walhausen			Zarya, 9 February 1943
	Belgian	Friedrichshafen	Hellsman Dykenhoff			OSS
	Italian	Reinichendorf	Tauschwitz und Erdmann			OSS
	French	Konigswusterhausen	Bezet Werk			OSS

OSTPREUSSEN

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	French	Königsberg			Sports club in 1942	OSS
1,800	French	Königsberg			PW converted into "free" workers	Königsberg press, 27 June 1943
	French	Königsberg			Aided by compatriots	Vichy Home Service, 30 October 1943
	French	Memel				OSS
	Polish	Deutsch-Eylau			Workers camp	OSS
	Polish) Polish PW) Russian) Slovak) Dutch)			Agricultural workers		OSS
	French	Königsberg	Automobile factory			OSS

POMMERN

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Walloon	Pommern			Delegate nominated	L'Effort Wallon, 10 January 1943
	Dutch	Pommern			Sports meeting	Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, 6 December 1943
	Italian	Pommern			Visited by Youth Delegate	OSS
	Czech) French) Polish) Slovak) Danish) Belgian) Eastern)	Stettin				OSS
	Czech	(Stettin (Trassenheide			Artists entertain also workers camp	Narodni Prace 14 February 1942; Czech Ministry of Social Welfare
	Eastern	Stettin			Camp for women workers	OSS
	Dutch	Swinemünde			Camp for workers	OSS

POMMERN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Czech	Poelitz			Camp for workers	OSS
	Slovak	Poelitz				Slowak, 12 August 1943
1936	American PW	Hammerstein				American Red Cross, April 1943
	Italian Spanish	Altdamm-Arnis-walde	Pommersche Motorenwerke		Workers camp	OSS
		Stettin	Shipyards		Employ numerous foreigners	BBC
600 300	Russian) Frenchmen)	Stettin	Gluckauf shipyards		Employ 5,000 Germans	BBC
300 300 600	Russian) French PW) Belgian PW)	Stettin	Stettiner Oderwerke		Employ 3,600 Germans	BBC
100 150 136	Russian) French PW) Belgian)	Stettin	Goelau shipyards		Employ 1,500 Germans	BBC
	Eastern	Stettin	Vulkanwerft			Ostsee Zeitung, 22 September 1943
500		Stettin	Stoeverwerke (cars and trucks)		Total: 2,000 workers	OSS

POMMERN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Slovak	Poelitz	Hydriawerke		Total: 10,000 - 15,000 workers	OSS
105 98	French) Russian)	Lauenburg	Flaschenfabrik			OSS
400	French	Stolp	Armament plant			OSS
	Dutch	Swinemunde	Shipyards	Technicians		OSS
	Eastern	Stettin	Reichsbahn			OSS
	Czech	Stettin		Building workers		OSS

SCHLESIEN

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
		Oberschlesien			400 camps for foreign workers	OSS
Several thousand	French				Housed in camp	OSS
	French	Schlesien			One of the 6 provinces where majority of third contingent of French labor was sent	OSS
150-200	Bulgarian	Oberschlesien				OSS
	French	Oberschlesien			Visited by Youth Delegate	Vichy Home Service, 4 December 1943
	French	Breslau			Visited by Chasseigne; also by a French delegation	Radio Vichy, 29 September 1943, BBC, October 1943
	Czech				Gauverbindungsstelle established	OSS
	Czech	Breslau			Workers camp	Czech Ministry of Social Welfare

SCHLESIEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
Several thousand	Czech	Breslau and Bergluden				NPD, 2 May 1943
	Ukrainian) Polish) Czech)			Agricultural workers		Breslau Press
220	French	Oels	Reichsbahn, Ausbesserungswerk	Skilled		OSS
27	French	Heydebreck	I.G.Farben-industrie	23 skilled workers, 4 commercial employees		OSS
450	French	Gleiwitz	Stahl und Presswerke	150 unskilled male, 150 unskilled women, 150 skilled metal workers		OSS
	Ukrainian			Miners		Die Zeitung, 13 August 1943
673) 1,789)	French	Blechhammer	Oberschlesische Hydrierwerke AG	Building workers		OSS
	Polish Russian Dutch	Breslau	Hoch und Tiefbau Gesellschaft	Building workers		OSS

SCHLESIEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Belgian	Hirschberg	Schlesische Zellwollfabriken			OSS
	British PW	Breslau	Sugar factory			News Digest, 22 December 1943
90	Ukrainian	Warmbrunne-Herischdorf	Balwollfabrik		Women	OSS, July 1943
	Czech		Furrier's workshop			News Digest, 13 September 1943
	Poles			Waiters and waitresses		Litzmanstädter Zeitung, 5 January 1944

PROVINZ SACHSEN

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
4,000	French	Magdeburg			Housed in camps	Le Democrate, 18 January 1944
	Belgian	Magdeburg			Visited by artists	Le Soir, 20 December 1943
	Walloon	Magdeburg			Delegate nominated; visited by UTMI deputy chief	L'Effort Wallon, 10 January 1943; Brüsseler Zeitung, 13 February 1944
	Dutch	Rothensee				OSS
	Italian	Magdeburg				La Nazione, 19 October 1943
	Flemish) Polish) Eastern) Spanish)	Oschersleben, Wanzleben, Mahlwinkel, Magdeburg				OSS
574	Dutch	Stassfurt			Attend meeting	Volk en Vaderland, 14 May 1943
3,000-4,000	French PW	Aschersleben	Junkers		Also 4,500 German and foreign civilians	OSS

PROVINZ SACHSEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Belgian	Magdeburg	Junkers			CSS
	Danish) French)	Halberstadt	Junkers			OSS
1,000 300	Italian Polish	Magdeburg-Buchau	Krupp Gusen-Werke			OSS
	Polish) Dutch)	Stassfurt	I.G.Farben		Of total of 10,000 workers, majority are foreigners	MEW
	Polish) Dutch) Czech)	Stassfurt	Stassfurter Kaliwerke			MEW
	Belgian	Magdeburg	Chemical factory		Women	CSS
620	French	Kirchmoeser	Reichsbahn repair shop	310 skilled, 310 unskilled		OSS
	French	Halle		Aided by compatriots		Vichy Home Service, 3 October 1943
	French	Wittenberg		Aided by compatriots		Radio Paris, 17 February 1944

PROVINZ SACHSEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Walloon	Southern Sachsen			Delegate nominated	L'Effort Wallon, 10 January 1943
1,000	Slovak	Schkopau			Hold meeting	OSS
	Slovak	Teutschental			Live in work camp	OSS
	Slovak	Piesteritz Bitterfeld			Camps for men and women workers	OSS
	Bulgarian	Halle				Radio Berlin, 18 October 1943
	Italian	Bad Lauchstadt				OSS
	Italian	Near Torgau				OSS
A few hundred	French PW) Russian PW) Eastern)	Delitzsch				OSS
	Danish) Bulgarian) Rumanian) French) Eastern) Polish) Czech) Italian)	Erfurt				OSS

PROVINZ-SACHSEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Various	Suhl			Large number of foreign workers	OSS
	Slovak) Italian) Czech)	Leuna	I.G.Farben		Camps for workers	OSS; Slowak 12 August 1943
10	French	Hoenturn near Halle	Natorp und Eberhardt A.G.			OSS
50	French	Zeitz	Open and Kuhne A.G. (metals)	Skilled		OSS
310	French	Erfurt	Feinmechanische Werke A.G.			OSS
50	(French (Belgian (Dutch	Erfurt	ERNA G.m.b.H.			OSS
600-1000 237 PW	Various	Nordhausen	Mabag, Maschinen, und Apparatenbau A.G.		Total staff: 2,737 workers	MEW
100	French PW	Nordhausen	Schmidt Kranz & Co. A.G.		Also 600 German and foreign	MEW
120	French	Suhl	Remo Gewehr Fabrik			OSS
	Belgian	Merseburg	Reichsbahn			OSS
	French	Schkopau	Buna Rubber plant			OSS

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
100,000		Kiel			Unreliable in formation	OSS
300-400		Rendsburg				Schleswig Holsteinsche Tageszeitung, 29 August 1943
250	Danish	Hasselfelde near Kiel			Workers camp	OSS
	Danish) Spanish)	Kiel				OSS
	Dutch	Kiel			Housed in camp	OSS
	French	Kiel			Workers home	Radio Paris, 19 October 1943
	Flemish	Kiel			Workers camp	OSS
100	Latvian	Lübeck				OSS
	Spanish) Italian) French) Danish)	Lübeck				OSS
	French PW	Lübeck			Produce play	Radio Paris, 17 February 1944

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Danish	(Buxtehude (Flensburg (Neumünster				OSS
	Belgian	Rendsburg				OSS
	Italian	Wahlstadt near Bad Segeburg			Workers camp	OSS
	French	Kiel	Bohn und Kalhes	Skilled		OSS
	Spanish) Danish) Italian)	Friedrichsort	Deutsche Werke		Large workers camp attached to factory	MEW
1,500	French	Kiel	Shipyards			OSS
	Dutch) Danish) French)	Lübeck	Deutsche Waffen und Munitions-Fabrik			MEW
	Czech	Flensburg	U-Boat yards	Specialists		MEW
400 100	Polish) ?)	Altona	Aircraft parts factory		Total staff 4,000 workers	MEW
	Spanish) Russian) Danish)	Kiel		Dock workers		MEW
	Russian Danish	Flensburg	Reichsbahn			OSS

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
2,000	**Italian**	Kiel		**Building workers**		MEW
	Bulgarian	Kiel	Marinebekleidungsamt			Zarya, 9 February 1943

HANNOVER

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
		Hannover province			350 work camps scattered throughout province	OSS
300,000	Various	Gau Sudhannover Braunschweig				Hannoversche Zeitung, 8/9 May 1943
	French	South Hannover			Entertained by French artists	OSS
	Belgian	South Hannover			Camps visited by artists	Le Soir, 20 December 1943
	Walloon	South Hannover			Visited by deputy chief of UTMI	Brusseler Zeitung, 13 February 1944
	Walloon	South Hannover			Delegate nominated	L'Effort Wallon, 10 January 1943
	Flemish	South Hannover				OSS
	Dutch	South Hannover			Labor camp	OSS
	Dutch	South Hannover			Sports meeting	Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, 6 December 1943

HANNOVER (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
10,000	Italian	South Hannover		Masons, wood-workers, farm-hands and other	Have recreation hall	OSS
	Italian	South Hannover				Braunschweiger Landeszeitung, 13 September 1943
1,300	Italian	South Hannover			Arrived in the period of 3-10 August 1942	OSS Bern
	Czech	South Hannover			Artists entertain	Narodni Prace 14 February 1943
	Czech	South Hannover			5 Gauverbindungsstellen	Narodni Prace 10 April 1943
	Polish	South Hannover				OSS
	Eastern	South Hannover				OSS
150	French	Hannover-Gehrden	Dynamit A.G.		Girls	OSS
	Belgian	Hannover	Deutsche Edelstahlwerke A.G.			OSS
	Norwegian	Bergen	Munitions factories		Women	OSS

HANNOVER (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Czech	Bergen	**Munitions factories**		Women	OSS
	Polish	Bergen	Munitions factories		Women	OSS
	Bulgarian	Salzdetfurt	Vereinigte Kaliwerke			Zarya, 9 February 1943
		Fallersleben	Coal mines and Goering concern ore mines		Employ foreigners never before employed in mining	OSS
	Russian	Norten-Mardenberg	Sugar factory		PW and civilians	OSS
	French	Hannover		Printer		CSS
	Dutch	Hannover		Printer		OSS
	Eastern	Hannover		Domestic servants	Women	Hannover press, 2 April 1943
	Walloon	East Hannover			Visited by deputy chief of UTMI	Brusseler Zeitung, 13 February 1943
	Walloon	East Hannover			Delegate nominated	L'Effort Wallon, 10 January 1943

HANNOVER (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Dutch	Nienburg on Weser			Camp	OSS
	Italian	Celle			Camp	OSS
13,000	Various	Fallingsbostel	Panzerfabrik		PW and civilians; total labor force 18,000	OSS Bern, 15 July 1942
	Belgian	Walsrode	Chemicals		Women	OSS
	French	Liebenau	Armament plant		3 to 4 German girls working with every 10 to 15 foreigners	OSS
	Russian	Liebenau	Armament plant		3 to 4 German girls working with every 10 to 15 foreigners	OSS
	Polish	Liebenau	Armament plant		3 to 4 German girls working with every 10 to 15 foreigners	OSS
	Ukrainian	Liebenau	Armament plant		3 to 4 German girls working with every 10 to 15 foreigners	OSS
	French	West Hannover			Work camp	OSS

HANNOVER (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Dutch	West Hannover			Work camp	OSS
	Danish	Emden		Shipyards	In September 1942 more than 1/3 of all workers were foreigners	OSS
600	(French (Dutch & (other	Emden	Nordseewerke G.m.b.H.			BBC, 4 March 1943
396	French	Emden	Nordseewerke G.m.b.H.	Skilled		OSS
	French	Wesermünde	Deutsche Schiff und Maschinenbau A.G.	Skilled		OSS
300	Italian	Emden		Building air shelters	In December 1942	OSS
	Serbian	Emden		Building air shelters	In December 1942	OSS
	Dutch	Emden		Building air shelters	In December 1942	OSS
200	PW (?)	Osnabrueck	Kerman factory			OSS
100	Russian	Osnabrueck	Kerman factory		Women	OSS

WESTFALEN

Number of Workers Reported	Naticnality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	French	(Siegen (Iserlohn (Gütersloh (Altena (Wetter (Rinteln				Westfälische Landeszeitung 1 November 1943; Vichy Home Service, 3 October 1944
	Belgian	Bochum			Visited by deputy chief of UTMI	Brüsseler Zeitung, 13 February 1944
	Walloon	Gau Westfalen Nord			Delegate nominated	L'Effort Wallon, 10 January 1943
	Belgian	Dortmund				OSS
	Belgian	Recklinghausen				De Vlaamsche Post, 20 August 1943
	Dutch	(Siegen (Herne (Bielefeld (Dortmund				Volk en Vaderland, 14 May 1943; Van Honk, 9 July 1943
	Italian	(Bochum (Dortmund (Wattenscheid (Siegen			Fascist party center	DNB, 9 September 1943

WESTFALEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Eastern	(Lippstadt (Schalksmühle (Bad Rehburg (Wiesenbrück (Recklinghausen district (Rinteln (Dable			Ukrainian women	Lübecker Zeitung, 4 January 1944; National Zeitung, 17 November 1943
	Czech	Hallenberg			Workers camp	Czech Ministry of Social Welfare
	Slovak	Brenghaus near Höxter				Slov. Tyzden, 13 September 1942
62	Slovak	Höxter				OSS
	Poles	Rinteln				OSS
	Various	(West Önnen (Körbecke (Iserlohn (Hagen			Several camps	Westfälische Landeszeitung 30 November 1943 and 7 October 1943
15,000	Polish	Ruhr	Metal industries			OSS
6,000 5,000 300	French) Russian) Italian)	Bochum	Eisen und Hüttenwerke		Total staff 30,000	OSS

WESTFALEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
1,400 600	French PW Russian, Polish and Serbian	Bochum	Bochumer Verein			MEW
	Italian) Belgian) Dutch) Polish) Serbian) French)	Hattingen	Ruhrstahl Heinrichshütte			MEW
200 105	Croatian) French PW)	Lippstadt	Westfälische Metallindustrie			OSS
	Russian) Belgian)	Bielefeld	Munitions factory		Women	New York Times, 9 June 1943
	Various	Dortmund	Hörder Verein		Total staff 500-600; numerous foreigners	OSS
1,000	(French (Italian (Belgian (Poles	Dortmund	Ruhrstahl			MEW
200	French	Dortmund	Russwerk			OSS
	French PW	Hagen	Accumulatorenfabrik		Total staff: 2,000	MEW

WESTFALEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
25,000	Italian	Dortmund-Aachen-Essen region		Miners		OSS
17,000	Italian, also French and Belgian	Dortmund		Miners		OSS
	Russian	Ruhr	Mines	Miners	Also women	Radio Moscow, 11 September 1942, Neue Zurcher Zeitung, 12 February 1942
17,000	Poles	Ruhr		Miners		OSS
4-5,000	Spanish	Ruhr-Rhineland-Saar-Lorraine districts		Miners		MEW
	Serb	Ruhr		Miners		Donauzeitung, 18 December 1943
	French	Iserlohn		Miners	Live in camp attached to mine	OSS
	Italian	Bochum	Bergbau A.G.	Miners; also unskilled		OSS
	Belgian	Dortmund	Reichsbahn			OSS

WESTFALEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Russian	Emsdetten		Domestics (Women)		MEW
20	Russian	Emsdetten	Textile factory	Girls; factory workers		OSS

HESSEN NASSAU

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
26,000 15,000 5,000 4,000	Belgian) Russian) French) (Italian) (Czech) (Danish) (Dutch) (Polish)	Frankfurt			Statement of Frankfurt chief of police, November 1943	OSS
1,500	(Ukrainian (Yugoslav (Bulgarian (Polish (Lithuanian (Russian	Frankfurt			All girls housed in camps	OSS
Several tens of thousands	French	Frankfurt area		Some in industry, the rest miners		Radio Vichy, 29 August 1943
Several thousand	French, Russian, others	Höchst				OSS
	French				Organization in 16 localities of province; visited by delegates	Radio Vichy, 29 August and 22 September 1943
	Walloon	Frankfurt area			Visisted by UTMI deputy chief	Brüsseler Zeitung, 13 February 1944

HESSEN NASSAU (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Italian	Frankfurt area			Visited by Fascist official	OSS
	Italian	Heddernheim			Workers camp	OSS
380	Italian	Frankfurt			Arrived from Italy in February 1943	OSS
	Czech	Frankfurt			Artists entertain	Narodni Prace, 14 February 1943
	Czech	Frankfurt			Camp for workers	Czech Ministry for Social Welfare
	Croat	Frankfurt				Radio Zagreb 14 September 1943
200	Lithuanian	Frankfurt			March 1942	OSS
489	Polish	Frankfurt and Giessen area		Farm workers		OSS
2,000	French	Frankfurt	Adler aircraft			MEW
1,000	French	Heddernheim	Master (engine and aircraft component)		Total staff: 4,000	OSS

HESSEN NASSAU (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
372	French PW					
400-500	French					
3,000	(Belgian, (Croatian (Italian (Polish (Russian	Höchst	I.G. Farben		Total staff 10,000 (3,000 women)	OSS
1,200	Russian					
7,000	French	Höchst	I.G. Farben		Were asked for in 1942; employment not confirmed	Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 26 August 1942
400	French and Italian	Frankfurt	Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke			MEW
	Russian) French) Belgian)	Frankfurt	Mener and Co. (machines)		50% of staff foreigners; many women	OSS
	French) Dutch) Spanish) Balkan)	Sprendlingen	Explosives factory			OSS
	Belgian	Frankfurt	Deutsche Reichsbahn			OSS

HESSEN NASSAU (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Naticnality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	French	Frankfurt		(Bakers (Butchers (Shoemakers (Tailors (Factory workers		OSS
	Dutch	Kassel			Sports meeting; also boarding house for Dutch girl factory workers	Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, 6 December 1943 OSS
	Belgian	Kassel			UTMI provides services	Gazette de Charleroi, 18/19 December 1943
	French	Kassel			Sports club; workers camp	OSS
	Polish and Eastern	Kassel				OSS
	French Dutch	Kassel	Henschelwerke	Many skilled	Workers camps	Faschismus, 24 February 1943; De Telegraaf, 8 June 1942; OSS
	Polish	Kassel	Fieseler Aircraft works			BEW

HESSEN NASSAU (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
2,000	Various		Mecktal Mines	Miners		MEW
	Belgian French	Kassel	Deutsche Reichsbahn			OSS
	Russian			Domestic servants	Women	News Digest, 16 July 1943
1,200	(French (Belgian (Italian (Dutch	Wetzlar	Eisenstahlwerk Röchling			MEW
	Polish) Russian) French)	Marburg				OSS
100	French colonials	Wiesbaden	Speer construction works	Clearing debris		Wehrmachtsender Nord, 13 August 1942
		Wolfhagen		Armament and building workers		News Digest, 1215
32	Slovak	Blankenau				OSS
	Eastern	Hersfeld				MEW
	Italian	Wiesbaden				OSS

RHEINPROVINZ

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
100,000		Köln area				OSS
		Gau Köln-Aachen			290 camps for foreign women	Kölnische Zeitung, 22 November 1943
10,000	(French (Italian	Koblenz				MEW
	Belgian	Köln area			Delegate for Walloon workers; deputy chief of UTMI visits workers; liaison officers appointed; numerous Belgians sent for apprentices training	Brüsseler Zeitung, 13 February 1944 De Vlaamsche Post, 20 August 1943; OSS
	Belgian	Trier			Temporarily housed in camps	OSS
	Belgian	Elsenborn			Concentration camp	News from Belgium, 29 May 1944
	Belgian	(Königswinter (Troisdorf			Women and girls	OSS
	French	Köln			Artists entertain	OSS

RHEINPROVINZ (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	French PW	Köln-Kalk				OSS
	French and African	Aachen				OSS
	Italian	Gau Moselland; also Köln-Kalk				
Several thousand	Italian	Aachen			Live in workers camps	OSS
	Czech	Köln			Live in workers camps	Czech Ministry of Social Welfare
	Croatian	Köln-Kalk				OSS
	Spanish) Eastern)	Köln				MEW: Kölnische Zeitung, 20 October 1943
	Ukrainian	Köln-Kalk			Women	OSS
400 100	Dutch) ?)	Essen-Mülheim			Workers camp	News Digest, 6 July 1943
	Dutch	Essen				De Standaard, 23 October 1943

RHEINPROVINZ (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	French	Duiburg			Aided by compatriots	Vichy Home Service, 3 October 1943
2,400	French	Oberhausen			Deserted during first half of October 1942	OSS
	French	Essen			Artists entertain	OSS
	Italian	Essen		Include many metal workers		OSS
	Italian	(Lintfort (Rheinberg (Moers (Rheinhausen (Essen-Karnap				News Digest 23 September 1943; OSS
	Czech	Essen				OSS
400	Bohemian and Polish	Oberhausen			Deserted during first half of October 1942	OSS
	Croatian	Essen			Camp for workers	OSS
	Eastern	Oberhausen Wesel Moers				National Zeitung, Essen 15 and 17 October 1943; FCC, 24 December 1943

RHEINPROVINZ (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Belgian	Düsseldorf			New liaison officer; women and girls	De Vlaamsche Post, 20 August 1943; OSS
	Belgian	Solingen				De Vlaamsche Post, 18 July 1943
7,000	Dutch	Düsseldorf			Not all are workers	Volk en Vaderland, 14 May 1943
	Dutch	Neuss				OSS
	French	Düsseldorf			Artists entertain	OSS
	Italian	Düsseldorf				OSS
	Russian Ukrainian	Düsseldorf Kleve, Solingen		Domestic servants	Girls	OSS
4,000	Italian	Köln, Düsseldorf		Metal workers		OSS
	Belgian Russian	Köln	Ford A.G.			OSS
	Belgian	Köln	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Eisen und Metall			OSS

RHEINPROVINZ (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	French Italian	Köln	Junkers			MEW
	Belgian	Wesseling	Union Rheinische Braunkohlenkraftstoff A.G.			OSS
100	French	Koblenz	Junkers		Total staff 400	OSS
	Bulgarian	Brühl	Eisenwerke			MEW
	Belgian) French) Dutch)	Leverkusen	Bayer A.G. and I.G. Farben			MEW
	Bulgarian	Köln	Otto Wolf A.G.			OSS
17,000 (?)	French, Italian, Belgian, Swiss, and 8 other nationalities)	Essen	Krupp		Total staff 85,000; other report that only foremen and specialists Germans, workers all foreigners	MEW
	Russian	Essen		Metal workers		OSS
465	French, Slovak, others	Oberhausen	Gutehoffnungshütte		Total staff 2,017	MEW
	Belgian	Rombach	Chemische Werke A.G.			OSS

RHEINPROVINZ (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Essen	Babcock Willcock				OSS
	Bulgarian	Mülheim	Deutsche Eisenwerke A.G.			Zarya, 9 February 1943
1,000	French and Russian	Mülheim	Deutsche Röhrenwerke Thyssen			OSS
1,500 150	(French) (Dutch) (Belgian) (Italian) Russian)	Wanheim (near Duisburg)	Wanheim iron works			OSS
329		Düsseldorf	Car factory		Total staff 5,822	OSS
	Russian	Düsseldorf	Eisengiesserei und Emaillierwerk Frank Schwarz			OSS
	French Dutch Russian	Düsseldorf		Fitters	Replaced 9 out of 10 German workers	OSS
300 700	Polish PW French PW	Düsseldorf	Cormick Dearing		Also 1,000 German and foreign civilians	MEW
160 500	French PW Belgian	Neuss	International Harvester		Total staff 3,800	MEW

RHEINPROVINZ (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Belgian	Neuss	I.G. Farben			OSS
240	Various	Wuppertal-Barmen	Vorwerk and Company		Total staff 800	OSS
	Belgian	Barmen	Probana machine factory			MEW
	Belgian	Solingen	Rudolf Reuttenbach, Leichtmetallgiesserei			OSS
	Belgian	Remscheid	Stahl, Hammer, and Walswerk			OSS
	Russian	Rheinprovinz		Road repair work		OSS
	Italian	Wesseling		Building workers		OSS
	French	Köln		Building workers		Le Moniteur, 19 December 1943
	Belgian	Köln and Köln-Kalk	Deutsche Reichsbahn			OSS
	Dutch	Krefeld	Deutsche Reichsbahn			National Zeitung, 20 October 1943

RHEINPROVINZ (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Dutch) Belgian) French) Polish) Russian)	Linn near Krefeld	Artificial silk factory			News Digest, 7 February 1944
1,400	Polish	Wuppertal			Always on night shift	Polish Information Center
1,500	Serbian, Polish, and Ukrainian					
800	PW (?)					
800	Belgian and Dutch	Maltinger	Henri Schult		Total staff 4,000	MEW
700	Italian					

BAYERN RECHTS DES RHEINS

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	French	München			10 French delegates visited workers in September 1943 artists entertain; sports club	BBC, 10 October 1943; OSS
	Italian	München			Live in camps; meetings; visited by Fascist official	DNB, 12 September 1943 OSS
	Walloon	München and Nürnberg			Visited by UTMI deputy chief; delegate nominated	Brüsseler Zeitung, 13 February 1944 L'Effort Wallon, 10 January 1943
	Dutch	München			Labor camp	OSS
	Czech	München and Nürnberg			Labor camp	Czech Ministry of Social Welfare
	Croat	München			Meeting; have own library	Hrvatski Narod, 20 July 1943; OSS
	Greek	München				New York Times, 15 August 1942

BAYERN RECHTS DES RHEINS (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
6,000	American PW				In working detachments	American Red Cross, April 1944
5,000	French	Nürnberg				MEW
	French	Nürnberg and Bayreuth			Workers visited by 10 officials	BBC, 10 October 1943
	Italian	Nürnberg			Workers camp; meeting	DNB, 10 September 1943 OSS
	Belgian	Nürnberg			Entertained by artists	Le Soir, 20 December 1943
	Czech	Nürnberg			Entertained by artists	Narodni Prace 14 February 1943
	Serb	Nürnberg				OSS
	Ukrainian	Nürnberg			Women	NPD, 14 July 1943
	Polish	Nürnberg			Housed in camp at stadium	OSS
	French	Augsburg			Meeting of delegates	Radio Vichy, 20 October 1943

BAYERN RECHTS DES RHEINS (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name of type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
1,000	French	Augsburg			"Number soon to be doubled" (9 July 1943)	OSS
	Italian	Augsburg			Hold meeting	**Voelkischer Beobachter, 15 September 1943**
	Walloon	Augsburg			Delegate nominated	L'Effort Wallon, 10 January 1944
	Czech	Augsburg			Workers camp; artists entertain	Czech Ministry of Social Welfare; Narodni Prace 14 February 1943
	French	Würzburg			Visited by delegates; also special regional delegate	BBC, 10 October 1943 OSS
	Italians	Bettenburg (near Schweinfurt)				OSS
200	Serbian	Oberbayern		Farm workers		Novo Vreme, 19 March 1943

BAYERN RECHTS DES RHEINS (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	French	Oberbayern		Farm workers		OSS
	Dutch	Schweinfurt			Workers camp	OSS
	Eastern	Weihenstephan (near München)		Farm workers	Camp for female	Landbote, 2 June 1943
1,000 30	British PW American PW	Hammelburg		Mainly farming		American Red Cross
	Polish	Near Augsburg; Near Nürnberg and Margaretschoechleim (Near Würzburg)		Farm workers		OSS
600	French	Munchen-Allach	Kraus-Maffei		Manufactures locomotives, total staff 7,800	OSS
300 700	Italian Various (inc. French)	Allach	BMW	Some skilled	Total staff 1,600	MEW
4,200	Russian, French PW and various	Allach	BMW	Both skilled and unskilled	(Later report) total staff 5,000; Germans only managing personnel	OSS
	Belgian	Neu-Aubig	Dornier		Total staff 3,000	OSS

BAYERN RECHTS DES RHEINS (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
152 71 37 8 5 4 2 3	French) Czech) Belgian) Italian) Polish) Swiss) Russian) Others)	Ingolstadt	Reichsbahn repair shop			OSS
	French) Italian) Ukrainian) Russian PW)	Kraiburg near Muhldorf on Inn	Black powder factory			OSS
Several thousand	Polish Russian	Wolfratshausen on Isar	B-8 A.C. (Bavarian dynamite)		Women	OSS
		Baierbrunn	Flugmotoren Hans Hauler			OSS
	Belgian	Wolfratshausen on Isar	Dynamit A.G. A. Nobel & Co.			OSS
50	French	München	Fabrik München der G.m.b.H. zur Verwertung chemischer Erzeugnisse		Women	OSS

BAYERN RECHTS DES RHEINS (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
78	French	München	Süddeutsche Bremsen A.G.			OSS
38	Croatian					
31	Belgian					
30	Ukrainian					
28	Italian					
13	Polish					
5	Czech					
2	Dutcl					
2	Serbian					
2	Slovak					
2	Hungarian					
1	Bulgarian					
15,000	Greek	Burghausen	Dr. Alexander Wacker G.m.b.H.			OSS
	Italian					
	Serbian					
	Croatian					
	French PW					
	Russian					
400-450	Russian	Moosach	Wagonfabrik		Total staff 1,500	OSS
400	French PW					
100	Polish					
	Dutch	München		Aircraft workers		OSS
2,000	French	Augsburg	Messerschmitt		4,500 Germans-	OSS
1,000	Russian					
some	Ukrainian					

BAYERN RECHTS DES RHEINS (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
1,500	(Belgian (French (Polish (Czech (Italian	Augsburg	Messerschmitt			MEW
	Italian	Augsburg	Zahnräderfabrik			MEW
	French PW Belgian PW	Nürnberg	Siemens			MEW
	French	Nürnberg	Junkers			MEW
	French	Nürnberg	Nürnberger Schraubenfabrik			MEW
	Belgian	Stadeln near Fürth	Munitionsfabrik der Dynamit A.G.			OSS
	French	Eggenfelden near München	Uberlandwerk Südostbayern für Licht und Kraftversorgung		Construction workers	OSS
	Russian	Oberbayern		Build railways		OSS
1,000	French	Augsburg	Todt Organization	Building workers		OSS
	American PW	München area		Unloading railway cars		American Red Cross
	French Czech	München		Carpenters		OSS

BAYERN RECHTS DES RHEINS (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	French Belgian	Nürnberg	Lyra pencil factory			MEW
3,000	Italian			Hotel employees	From Verona	OSS
	Czech French Luxembourg	München		Office workers		OSS

BAYERN LINKS DES RHEINS

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	French	Ludwigshafen			Visited by Bruneton; have special camp	Vichy Home Service, 30 October 1943; OSS
	Slovak	Ludwigshafen			Large workers camp	Slov. Tyzden, 5 September 1943
	Ukrainian	Ludwigshafen			Large workers camp; mostly women	OSS; MEW
	French	Neustadt			Visited by Bruneton	Vichy Home Service, 30 October 1943
	Slovak	Neustadt			Headquarters of district leader for Western Germany	OSS
		Ludwigshafen			Three large camps for foreign workers	OSS
80	Ukrainian	Havenstein			Women	OSS
850	French PW	Kaiserslautern, Landstuhl, Altlünen			Became "free" workers	OSS

BAYERN LINKS DES RHEINS (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
40,000	Belgian) Spanish) Slovak) Italian) Dutch) Croatian) Polish)	Ludwidshafen	I.G. Farben			OSS;MEW
200	French	Ludwigshafen	I.G. Farben	Production workers	118 male, 82 female	OSS
	Italian	Ludwigshafen	I.G. Farben		Are housed in Lager 9	OSS
	Spanish) Italian) French)	Ludwigshafen	Badische Anilin und Sodafabrik			OSS

LAND SACHSEN

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
50,000		Sachsen			Housed in 357 camps	Europa Arbeitet Für Deutschland; Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten
		Vogtland			Large camps	OSS
	Czech Dutch	Sachsen			Sports meeting	Narodni Prace 1 November 1942; News Digest, 10 January 1944
	French	Dresden			Artists entertain; delegates visit	OSS; BBC, 10 October 1943
	Walloon	Dresden			Deputy chief of UTMI visits	Brüsseler Zeitung, 13 February 1944
	Italian	Dresden and Kurhaus Blasewitz near Dresden			Meeting	Radio Rome, 14 September 1943
	Serbian	Dresden				OSS
22,000	British PW; some American PW				Stalag VIII B; form 300 Arbeitskommando	American Red Cross

LAND SACHSEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
Several thousand	Belgian) French) Yugoslav) Russian) Cypriot)PW Maltese) Austrialian) New Zealand) South African)				Stalag IV A; mostly in working detachments	OSS
		Leipzig			70 percent of all workers foreign	Czech Ministry of Social Welfare
70,000	Czech	Leipzig			Workers camps	Czech Ministry of Social Welfare
	Italian	Leipzig			Large numbers; meetings	Radio Rome, 14 September 1943; Leipziger Neuste Nachrichten, 13 September 1943
10,000	French	Leipzig				Paris Home Service, 12 March 1943
3,500	French	Leipzig			Belong to workers club	OSS

LAND SACHSEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	French				At meeting; delegates of 100 firms represented	Radio Vichy 20 October 1943
	Belgian	Leipzig			Men and women	De Vlaamsche Post, 16 July 1943
	Croat	Leipzig			Organize club	OSS
	Dutch	Leipzig			Have exclusive club	Drentsch Dagblad, 3 December 1943
	French	Plauen in Vogtl.				Paris Home Service, 12 March 1943
	French) Polish) Czech)	Oelnitz				OSS
1,200	Czech) Belgian) Ukrainian) Polish)	Glasshütte			Men and women	OSS
	French) Czech) various)	Arnsdorf near Dresden				OSS
	Slovak	Pulgar (near Leipzig)			Camp for men and women	Slov. Tyzden, 13 August 1942

LAND SACHSEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Slovak	Espenheim			Workers camp	OSS
	Eastern	Radebeul				OSS
	Ukrainian	Ludebachtal				Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten 17 November 1943
	Ukrainian	Monnatzseh		Farm workers		OSS
	French Serbian	Pleissa near Simbach		Farm workers		OSS
	Polish	Kreis Wolfberg		Farm workers		Local press, 15 June 1943
	Flemish	Sachsen		Farm workers	Girls	Brüsseler Zeitung, 12 May 1943
	American PW British PW	Dresden		Farm workers		American Red Cross
30	French	Schonefeld	Henschel Flugzeugwerke A.G.(repair depot)			OSS
	Italian	Molkau near Leipzig	Atlas Chemische Fabrik A.G.			OSS

LAND SACHSEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
250	French	Near Leipzig	Smelting house for light metals			OSS
710	Italian	Leipzig		Metal workers	January 1943	OSS
	Belgian	Leipzig	Auschurtz Mansfeld G.m.b.H.Maschinenfabrik			OSS
510	French	Leipzig	Erla Maschinenwerk G.m.b.H.	110 skilled 100 unskilled		OSS
500 500 500 200 150	Russian PW) French PW) Czech) Ukrainian) Polish)	Bohlen	Synthetic oil works		Total staff 6,000	OSS
	French	Bohlitz-Ehrenburg	Michler airplane plant		Housed in camp	OSS
3,500 (?)	Various	Dresden	Benzine extracts plant		Total staff 5,000 workers	OSS
500	French	Chemnitz	Auto-Union A.G.; Werk Siegmar	Semi-skilled		OSS
	French	Chemnitz	Haubold A.G.	Turners; fitters, and semi-skilled		OSS

LAND SACHSEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Belgian		Sächsische Gusstahl Werke Dollen A.G.			OSS
300 50 50	Russian) Belgian) French)	Eibenstock	Shell factory			OSS
	Polish) Czech) French)	Freiberg	Allgemeine Elektrizitatsgesellschaft		Girls	OSS
200	French	Zittau	Phuemes Werke			OSS
200	French;) also Croat) Italian,) Spanish,) Belgian,) Swiss)	Dresden	Zeiss Optical Works		Numerous women workers	OSS
	British PW American PW	Sachsen		Coal mining, stone quarrying, road repair, building, manufacturing		American Red Cross
	Italian	Leipzig		Waiters		Arbetet, 2 June 1943
15	French	Leipzig	Deutsche Bücherei			Radio Paris 26 July 1943

LAND SACHSEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Polish PW French PW Others	Dahlen		Clerks, milkers, tailors, electricians, shoemakers, plumbers		OSS
	Russian	Radebeul (near Dresden)	Rosswein factory		Girls	OSS

WURTTEMBERG

Number of Workers Reported	Naticnality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
26,800	Dutch	Stuttgart			Form a penal unit (?)	OSS
50	Dutch	Stuttgart			Boys between 15-17; housed in camp	OSS
	Croat	Stuttgart			Own library	Nrvatski Narod, 20 July 1943
	French	Stuttgart			Club	OSS
	Belgian	Stuttgart			Walloon workers delegate; visited by UTMI chief	L'Effort Wallon, 10 January 1943; Brüsseler Zeitung, 13 February 1944
	Italian	Stuttgart			Hold mass meeting	OSS
	Serb	Stuttgart				OSS
	French	Ulm			Large numbers	Radio Paris, 20 October 1943
	Dutch	Giengen on Brenz				OSS
	Italian	Wurttemberg			Camp for interned trocps	Stampa, 6 November 1943

WURTTEMBERG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Italian) Spanish)	Feuerbach	Bosch			MEW
	Various	Stuttgart	Daimler-Benz			OSS
200	French	Heidenheim Brenz	J. M. Volt Maschinenfabrik	Skilled metal workers		OSS
200-300	Italian	Bumberg-Zollhaus	Hermann Goering plant		From Italian colonies in France and Luxemburg	OSS
	Various	Friedrichshafen	Luftschiffbau Zeppelin		Camp for workers attached to factory	OSS
	Italian	Bad Canstatt near Stuttgart	Hofer and Co. Ziegelwerke			OSS
1,800	Various	Stuttgart	Salamander A.G/; (shoe factory)		2,000 German workers	MEW
	Swiss	Stuttgart		Typesetter		OSS
	Russian	Bietigheim	Leather factory			OSS
91 10 2 1 1 1 1	French Belgian Hungarian Dutch Polish Croat Yugoslav	Feuerbach	Carl Hepting & Cie., Heeresausrüstungsbetrieb (leather goods)		Among French; 50 saddlers, 30 seamstresses (leather)	OSS

BADEN

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	?	Konstanz				MEW
	Ukrainian Russian French Belgian Dutch Serbian Slovene Swiss	Mannheim				OSS;MEW
	French PW	Waldshut				OSS
	Belgian	Villingen				De Vlaamsche Post, 4 March 1944
	French	Pforzheim				OSS
	Russian	Lörrach			Collecting center	MEW
20	Russian	Neckargemünd		Factory workers		OSS
	Slovak	Schwetzingen			Workers camp	Katolicke Noviny, 18 April 1943
2,000	Various	Wutoschingen near Waldshut	Metal plant		Total staff 5,000	OSS

BADEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
Several thousand	Alsatian	Teningen	Aluminum plant			OSS
5	French	Freiburg	Deutsche Reichsbahn	3 electro-mechanics; 1 winder, 1 mechanic		OSS
3	Italian	Rheinau near Mannheim	Metal factory (air screws)		250 Germans	OSS
86	French PW					
60	Ukrainian					
Several thousand	Alsatian	Freiburg	Rhodiaseta parachute plant			MEW
	Russian	Singen	Maggi		Women	MEW

THÜRINGEN

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Czech	Gotha Eisenach Erfurt area				OSS
700	Norwegian				Students in internment camp	Dagens Nyheheter, 12 January 1944
	Belgian	Jena			Delegate for Walloon workers; camp for Flemish workers	L'Effort Wallon, 10 January 1943 OSS
	Eastern Polish	Weimar				Local press 30 July 1943
Several hundred	Russian PW French PW Russian and Croatian	Weimar		Factory workers		OSS
50	Serbian	Thüringen		Farm workers		Donauzeitung, 6 April 1943
	French Ukrainian Polish Russian	Thüringen		Farm workers		OSS
190	French	Gers	Siemens and Halske			OSS

THÜRINGEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
200	French	Eisenach	Bayerische Motorenwerke			OSS
110	French	Hernsdorf	Hermansdorf-Schonbur Isolatoren-Gesellschaft			OSS
	Belgian	Jena	Junkers			MEW
	Belgian	Sonneberg	Eisfeld toy factories			MEW
	Various	?	Zella-Mehlis	Metal works	Large numbers	MEW

HESSEN

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Belgian	Mainz Gustavsburg Offenbach				De Vlaamsche Post, 20 September 1943 and 4 March 1944
	Serbian	Mainz				OSS
2,500	French PW	Allendorf near Giessen				OSS
3,000	Various	Allendorf near Giessen			Men and women; several workers camps	OSS
489	Polish	Giessen area		Farm workers		OSS
2,000	French PW	Allendorf near Giessen	Hermann Goering chemical plant			OSS
500	Italian	Giessen	Junkers		Total staff: 10-15,000	MEW
	Various	Giessen	Heiligenstadt Iron Works		Total staff 300	OSS
40	French and Polish	Giessen	Gummifabrik Poppe		Total staff 500	OSS

HAMBURG

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
24,000	Various (21) Nationalities	Hamburg			In December 1941; 200 workers camps; several for women, the largest accommodating 400	OSS
Tens of thousands	French Danish Belgian Russian Ukrainian	Hamburg				BBC, 3 March 1943
20,000	Danish	Hamburg			In September 1942; clubhouse	OSS
5,000	Danish	Hamburg			Left Hamburg after air raids	New York Times, 2 August 1943
1,100	French	Hamburg			Former PW	Pariser Zeitung, 22 June 1943
	French	Hamburg			Clubhouse; delegate visits; numerous women	National Zeitung, 2 July 1943; Hamburger Fremdenblatt 21 October 1943
	Belgian	Hamburg			Workers camp	De Vlaamsche Post, 16 July 1943

HAMBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or Area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Dutch	Hamburg			Workers camp	OSS
	Italian	Hamburg			Workers camp	OSS
	Czech	Hamburg			Artists entertain; camp for workers	Narodni Prace 14 February 1943; Czech Ministry of Social Welfare
Several hundred	Slovak	Hamburg				Gardista, 29 June 1943
800	Croat	Hamburg			Hold meeting in October 1941; camp for workers; special interpreter	OSS
100	Spanish	Hamburg				OSS
	Polish	Hamburg				Arbetet, 2 June 1943
600	Ukrainian French Flemish	Hamburg			Quartered in boarding house	OSS
	Bulgarian	Hamburg				OSS
	Latvian	Hamburg			Women	OSS

HAMBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Norwegian	Fuhlsbüttel near Hamburg				Dagens Nyheter, 12 January 1944
4,000 10,000	Dutch Italian, Polish, Czech	Hamburg	Blohm and Voss shipyards			MEW
6,000	French	Hamburg	Blohm and Voss shipyards			BBC, 4 March 1943
	Bulgarian Italian	Hamburg	Deutsche Werft			Zarya, 9 February 1943 BBC, 4 March 1943
4,900 (?)	Various	Hamburg	Messerschmidt		Total staff 7,000	OSS
2,000 1.500	Italian (Ukrainian (Belgian (Dutch (Danish (French PW	Hamburg	Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg			MEW
Several thousand	Various	Hamburg	Bergsdorf Eisenwerke			MEW
	Danish Dutch Belgian	Hamburg	Norddeutsche Raffinerie			MEW

HAMBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Belgian	Hamburg	Luftwaffe blast furnace and Arbeitsgemeinschaft Eisen und Metall			OSS
	French	Hamburg	Unterelbe armament establishment; oil factory			International Red Cross;
	Swiss	Hamburg	Machinery repair shop	Mechanics		MEW
9,000	Danish	Hamburg		Seamen and longshoremen		BBC, 4 March 1943
	Polish	Hamburg		Seamen and longshoremen		BBC, 4 March 1943
	Russian	Hamburg		Docking and transport workers		MEW
	French	Hamburg	Subway			OSS
	Dutch	Hamburg		Construction workers		OSS
	French	Hamburg		Glassmakers, carpenters, painters		OSS; Hamburger Fremdenblatt 24 January 1943

HAMBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Czech	Hamburg		Building workers		OSS
	Danish	Hamburg		Carpenters, cabinet makers; bricklayers		Aalborg Stiftstidende 13 May 1943
	Bulgarian	Hamburg	Hansa Mühle			Zarya, 9 February 1943
	Russian	Hamburg	Leonhard & Blumberg			BBC, 4 March 1943
	Russian	Hamburg		Domestic servants		MEW

MECKLENBURG

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Various, mainly Russian	Guestrow			Collecting center for workers	OSS
	Eastern) French) Czech) Croat) Spanish) Danish) Poles)	Rostock				OSS
500	Italians	Rostock			In August 1942	OSS
	Russian) Polish) Ukrainian)	Rostock area		Farm workers		OSS
73	Croat)	Rostock	Neptunwerke G.m.b.H.	Metal workers		OSS
72	Serbian)					
52	French PW)					
37	Italian)					
18	Ukrainian)					
15	Polish)					
7	French)					
3	Danish)					
2	Dutch)					
1	Irish)					
1	Rumanian)					
1	Spaniard)					
	Polish	Sandhagen		Smiths		OSS

MECKLENBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Italian French	Waren	Mecklenburgsche Fabrik; Kemfa Fabrik			OSS
	Italian	Guestrow	Bahnbetriebswerke			OSS
	French	Guestrow		Printer		OSS

OLDENBURG

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
740	Italian	Oldenburg			Sent in August 1942	OSS
759	Italian	Wilhelmshaven			Sent in February 1943	OSS
250	Italian	Wilhelmshaven			Hold meeting in September 1943	Bremer Nachrichten, 11, 12, 15 September 1943
632	Italian	Wilhelmshaven			Arrived in October 1943	OSS
	Dutch Yugoslav	Wilhelmshaven				OSS
	Dutch	Westerstaede, Varel			Workers camp	OSS
	Various	(Delmenhorst (Nordenham (Varel				OSS
	Belgian	Mariensiel (near Wilhelmshaven)	Geckel and Nubur			OSS
	Belgian	Wilhelmshaven	Wiplat Laboratorium			BBC, 4 March 1943

OLDENBURG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
1,230	French	Wilhelmshaven	Kriegsmarinewerft	300 unskilled, rest skilled		OSS
	French	Weser-Ems	Schiffbau Unterweser	Skilled		OSS
	Various	Wilhelmshaven	Hermann Holler Eisenbetten			OSS
	French	Nordenham	Metallwerke A.G.; Weser-Fen Bauwerke; Midgard Elektrizitatswerke			Daily Telegraph, 15 September 1943
	Belgian	Delmenhorst	Weser Flugzeughaus G.m.b.H.			OSS
	Dutch Belgian	Wilhelmshaven		Dock workers		BBC, 4 March 1943
	Belgian	Saude	Reichsbahn		Housed in special camp	De Vlaamsche Post, 18 July 1943
	Italian Serbian Greek	Wilhelmshaven		Building workers		MEW

BRAUNSCHWEIG

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Dutch	Braunschweig			Labor camp	OSS
	Czech	Braunschweig			Labor camp; artists entertain	Czech Ministry of Social Welfare; Narodni Prace 14 February 1943
4,500	Italian	Watenstedt			Meeting	OSS
	Czech	Watenstedt			Artists entertain	Narodni Prace 14 February 1943
	French	Hallendorf				Radio Paris, 23 September 1943
	Italian	Lebensted				OSS
	French) Belgian) Czech) Poles) Russian PW) Russian)	Braunschweig	Voigthlander and Sohn		Total staff 1,000 workers	MEW
	Belgian	Braunschweig	Junkers			OSS;MEW
	Belgian	Watenstedt	Eisenhütten Hermann Goering			OSS

BRAUNSCHWEIG (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Czech	Hallendorf	Hermann Goering Works			Narodni Prace 7 February 1943
	French	Watenstedt				OSS
	Norwegian) Danish) Czech) Polish) French PW)	Braunschweig	Railroad construction project			OSS
	Polish	Braunschweig	Reichsbahn			OSS
	Belgian	Aalen-Seesen Holzminder	Reichsbahn			OSS

BREMEN

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Danish) French) Polish) Croat) Norwegian) Belgian)	Bremen			Are said to constitute 60% of male population of city	OSS
290	Italian	Bremen			Meeting	Bremer Nachrichten, 11, 12, 15 September 1943
	Bulgarian	Bremen				Radio Sofia, 5 February 1943
	Dutch	Bremen			Labor camp; sports activities	Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, 6 December 1943
	Baltic PW) Polish PW) Russian PW) Ukrainian PW)	Bremen			In Gestapo labor camp	OSS
	Russian	Bremen	Atlas Werke shipyards			MEW
Several thousand	French Danish Others	Bremen	Focke Wulf Flugzeugbau G.m.b.H.			OSS

BREMEN (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
400	Various	Bremen	Lloyd Dynamowerke			OSS
1,000	Italian			Included many metal workers		OSS
	Belgian) Dutch) Russian) French) Ukrainian) Danish)	Bremen		Dock workers, longshoremen		BBC, 4 March 1943
68	Dutch	Bremen		Tram-conductors	Girls	OSS
3,000	Czech	Bremen		Clean debris after air raid		OSS
	Belgian	Bremen	Electricity company of city			BBC, 4 March 1943
	Danish	Bremen	Heinrich Boetcher, rope factory			BBC, 4 March 1943
	Belgian	Huchting near Bremen	Theodor Klatte			BBC, 4 March 1943

ANHALT

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Italian	Anhalt			Meeting	Radio Rome, 14 September 1943
	Dutch	Coswig near Anhalt			Labor camp	OSS
	Belgian	Dessau	Junkers		Very numerous	OSS
150	French	Dessau	Junkers	Skilled		OSS
50	French	Koethen	Junkers	Skilled; also turners		OSS
	Russian) French) Hungarian) Italian) Rumanian)	Dessau	Junkers			MEW;OSS;ILO
60	Dutch	Dessau	Junkers		Boys over 14 being trained	ILO
	Italian	Bernburg	Deutsche Solvay Werke A.G.			MEW

SAARLAND

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
21,000	Italian	Saarland				Radio Berlin 2 June 1942
	French	Saarbrücken			Home for workers; artists entertain	Radio Paris 17 February 1944
	Czech	Saarland			Arrived in 1942	Czech Ministry of Social Welfare
	Russian French	Homberg				OSS
600	French PW	Neunkirchen	Neunkirchen Eisenwerke			MEW
	Poles) Spanish) Bulgerian) Italian)	Neunkirchen	Neunkirchen Eisenwerke			MEW
	Various	Voelklingen	Rochling Eisen und Stahlwerke			OSS
800 400	(French) (Polish) (Serb) PW Russian)	Dillibgen	Dillinger Huttenwerke		Total staff 10,000 workers	MEW
	Various	Geislautern	Foundries			OSS
25,500(?)	Various	Saarland		Miners		OSS

SAARLAND (continued)

Number of Workers Reported	Nationality	Town or area where employed	Name or type of enterprise	Occupation	Remarks	Source
	Russian	Dudweiler		Miners		OSS
	Varicus	Geislautern		Miners		OSS
4-5,000	Spanish	Rhur-Rhineland-Saar-Lorraine area		Miners		MEW

APPENDIX B. CHANGES WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN WORKERS IN GERMANY BETWEEN FEBRUARY AND SEPTEMBER, 1944

I. INTRODUCTION

The estimate of the numbers of foreign workers in Germany, given in Part One of this report refer to February 1944. According to available information, no major changes have occurred since that time, so that the total number of foreign workers in the Reich may be assumed to be of the same order as in February of this year. Slight changes which have occurred in the national composition of the foreign labor force will be indicated below. Altogether they resulted in an increase of only slightly more than 250,000 workers over the February 1944 figures.

The following table summarizes the changes over the February 1944 figures:

Number of Civilian Workers Only

Country of Origin	February 1944	September 1944	Difference
	(in thousands of persons)		
USSR	2,165	2,200	+ 35
France	1,100	1,200	+100
Italy	180	280	+100
Hungary	25	100	+ 75
Greece	16	20	+ 4
Netherlands	350	300	- 50
Denmark	35	22	- 13
Spain	8	10	+ 2
			+253

Thus the total number of foreign workers as of September 1944 may be estimated to be 8.5 million in Germany (borders of May 1939) and 8.9 million in the Greater Reich, including the incorporated provinces.

This small increase in the number of foreign workers is in line with the developments stressed in the first part of this report (see pp.5-8) which showed that, with respect to western Europe, the Germans put increased emphasis on production for the Reich in these countries themselves and had renounced the idea of mass movement to Germany proper. In France, until the Allied invasion, recruitment for work in Germany continued to a certain extent, but production for Germany within France was also stressed. In northern Italy, as a result of military events, the Germans were forced to revert to their original policy of deporting workers to Germany.

Some details and source material on the changes listed in the above table are given below.

II. SOVIET RUSSIA

No attempt has been made to obtain a corrected figure for the number of Soviet workers and prisoners. The latest German claim is 5,686,000 Soviet prisoners in German hands,[1] a figure which is emphatically rejected by Soviet sources. It can be assumed, in view of the character of military operations on the Soviet front in 1944, that the number of Soviet prisoners did not increase to any considerable extent. Nor are there any indications of a mass removal of civilians from the areas evacuated by the German armies. Mass deportations like those of the 1943 retreat were apparently not carried out, possibly because of the speed of the retreat and transportation difficulties.

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[1] Transocean, 14 September 1944, quoting Front und Heimat.

The additional 35,000 workers which appear in the table in the previous section are to be attributed to the Baltic countries. Lithuania in particular, Latvia, and Estonia to a lesser degree, have furnished new contingents of workers.

III. FRANCE

According to DNB, 100,085 workers left for Germany between 1 April 1944 and 23 June 1944. This figure is corroborated by individual reports on departures for this same period. It was reported by a reliable source that since after 26 June 1944, no more workers left for Germany.[1]

No data were available for February and March 1944, but it is certain that the departure of smaller monthly contingents took place. On the other hand, however, there was the usual, constant return movement, for which figures are also lacking. It may be assumed that, to a certain extent, these opposite movements cancelled each other numerically. It can therefore be estimated that only 100,000 additional French workers went to Germany since February 1944.

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[1] OSS, Algiers, 7 July 1944.

IV. ITALY

Numerous reports speak of mass deportations of workers from the northern Italian industrial centers to Germany. Figures of 1,500,000 and 1,000,000 circulate freely. It is also reported that Mussolini and Hitler signed an agreement on 21 May 1944, providing for the almost total labot conscription of Italian workers for Germany. However, in the light of past experience as well as on the basis of individual indications for specific Italian towns or factories, it can be assumed that the number of those who actually left for Germany hardly exceeded some 100,000.

V. HUNGARY

The German occupation of Hungary brought about a radical change with regard to labor recruitment for Germany. Previously departures for the Reich were slow, because of the reluctance of the Hungarian Government to yield manpower needed at home. Soon after the occupation, numerous reports stated that the Hungarian Government had promised the Reich

300,000 additional laborers, 150,000 of whom were to be sent "within the next few days."[1] There is some confirmation of the mass transfer of workers to Germany in the deportation of Jews from Hungary. In reply to protests against the mass deportation of Hungarian Jews, official Budapest circles quoted the agreement between Hungary and the Reich, similar to agreements with Rumania, Croatia, France, Spain, etc., "which provides for Hungarian workers to engage in German war industries. The Hungarian authorities have placed Jewish manpower at the disposal of the Reich to satisfy the wishes of their German ally in the interest of the joint conduct of the war, without prejudicing Hungarian war production." For that reason, the Budapest authorities declared that this removal of Jews was not a question of deportation, but of the normal transfer of workers.[2]

This explanation cannot be accepted as accounting for all the deportation measures affecting Hungarian Jews. However, according to the Jewish Agency representative in Budapest,[3] apart from Hungarian Jews sent to Poland and allegedly exterminated, there were 160,000 Jews in labor service outside of Hungary, in several localities in German-controlled territory, especially Austria. It may be assumed that in addition to "genuine" Hungarian workers, there are tens of thousands of Jews from Hungary in forced labor battalions in Germany.

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[1] Stockholms Tidningen, 21 April 1944.
[2] Agence Telegraphique Suisse, 13 July 1944.
[3] Bern cable, 15 September 1944.

The total number of workers from Hungary in Greater Germany may be therefore conservatively estimated at 100,000.

VI. GREECE

According to the Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung of 20 April 1944, 20,000 Greek men and women were then working in the Reich. This figure is slightly higher than the February 1944 estimated, given earlier in this report, but it is consistent with specific reports on further departures for the Reich. Since then, however, no significant additional recruitment has been reported.

VII. NETHERLANDS

An official report by the Netherland Commissioner for Repatriation, issued in June 1944, puts the number of Dutch laborers in the Reich at 282,000 as of March-April 1944. This figure is lower than the one accepted for February 1944. However, because of the high degree of reliability of this new source, and its coincidence with Stothfang's statement of February 1944 (see Part One, p. 7) the present estimate has been revised and the official Netherlands figure accepted.

According to available data, a slight increse in recruitment has taken place since April 1944. The estimate for September 1944 is therefore 300,000.

VIII. DENMARK

The total number of Danish workers in the Reich is now some 22,000 according to a reliable source[1] which gives the following breakdown: 18,087 Danish men and 4,338 women. These figures were based on the number of labor contracts handled in Denmark.

IX. SPAIN

A renewed German attempt to recruit unemployed miners in the Spanish mining districts, yielded only a small number of workers, according to an OSS source. It was furthermore reported that Spaniards released from the Blue Division had volunteered for work in Germany. A slight increase in the estimated number of Spanish workers in Germany seemed therefore indicated, and the estimate has been raised by 2,000.

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[1] Frit Denmark (Danish underground paper) quoted in Svenska Dagbladet, 13 May 1944.